THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864. NUMBER 43

WEEKLY JOURNAL.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

Subscription Prices—In Advance—Daily Journal $6 a week; $3 a month; $1 50 for three months. Weekly, $3 per annum; $1 50 for six months. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every week subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Those who wish to do this on the part of their friends, if they wish to prevent much inconvenience.

☞ All advertisements must be paid for in advance or accounted for by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL H. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

M. L. Ogden, Owensboro. J. Haselden, Bryantsville.
J. W. Pruett, Frankfort. A. J. Mc Cay, Keene.
W. N. Vaughan, Greensburg. J. D. Smith, Richmond.
S. E. Burton, Versailles. E. S. Kaufman, Hustonville.
W. H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon. H. Smith, Jr., Caseyville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.
J. A. Curry, Harrodsburg. C. J. Taylor, Columbia. Dr. H. L. Givens, Lagrange.
J. B. Herndon, Mayslick. W. T. Coulter, Elkton.
Lab. J. Bradford, Augusta. B. M. Chambers, George-
J. N. Smith, Berry's Station town.
C. B. Chandler, Campbellsville. Sam'l Kay, Jr., Tompkinsville.
J. Edmiston, Oak Orchard. J. A. Richart, Owingsville.
Rev. Geo. S. Savage, Mt. Lebanon. J. L. Magee, Cynthiana.
Thos R. Taylor, Lewisport.

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

☞ It has been stated repeatedly of late that the rebels evince a very great desire to effect a general exchange of prisoners, and it appears that the deadlock in carrying out the cartel proceeds from the refusal of our War Department to make any exchanges until negro soldiers are admitted on the same footing as the white troops. There is no question that it is the duty of the Government to protect its soldiers, and we cannot understand why there has been no effort made to retaliate for the inhuman butcheries which have disgraced the rebels in their treatment of captured negroes. But it is manifestly and glaringly wrong to suffer our citizen soldiers to linger in prisons, jails, and pest-houses, while a point of etiquette is settled between the belligerent authorities. It is not merely wrong, but it is impolitic, for we have a large preponderance of prisoners in our possession who are well fed and kindly treated, and should they be exchanged would be more valuable to the rebels as soldiers than when they were captured; but the Federal soldiers who are captives to the rebels are in many instances so cruelly treated that when they return home exchanged it is but to die. Four of our soldiers, who represent the Union captives at Andersonville, Georgia, have memorialized our Government to adopt some measures for their exchange, and from their statement, if the proper steps are not speedily taken, they will all be dead. The memorial states that Colonel Hill, the rebel Provost Marshal at Atlanta, stated to one of the writers that there were thirty five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, inclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket. We know that this dreadful picture of misery is not overcolored, but there are other accessories to it which the memorial presents, as follows:

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property; and no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities, the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often emitted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by ——, a speaks eloquent testimony. Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured, six died; four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred grew sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. It to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of the Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

It is not strange, after such expositions as this—and it is not the first development of the same character that has been made—it is not strange, we say, that the suspicion should be excited that our soldiers are deliberately murdered by this course of treatment. Rebel prisoners when exchanged, can attest that they have been well provided in quarters and rations, that they have been allowed to retain their personal effects. All these are denied to the Federal captives. When we compare Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Johnson's Island, and Fort Delaware with the Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, and other Confederate prisons, we cannot fail to observe that we are feeding the rebels, while the rebels are suffering our captive soldiers to die by scores from the result of privation, exposure, insufficient food, and the long catalogue of diseases which are the inevitable result of their inhuman treatment. These considerations should plead trumpet-tongued to our authorities to place no further impediments in the way of a general exchange, but to use every energy to facilitate it.

☞ We are informed that the man who was recently killed by the Home Guards at Brandenburg answers the description of a person who was arrested by the guards in Frankfort, some two weeks ago, and was released on the supposition that he was crazy. He gave his name as Clark, and said he was from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and had been to Nashville, Tennessee, with mules. As there are several families of that name in Grand Rapids, the information may be of importance to them.

☞ How is recruiting getting along, and how rapidly are substitutes offered? There are but a few days remaining before the draft is ordered, and with the proper exertions we can fill our quota, and snap our fingers at the Provost Marshal. We have all along thought that Kentucky would escape the conscription, and it rests with our citizens to decide whether our opinions were prophetic.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

☞ Brigadier-General Hobson's late expedition into the "Department of Southwestern Kentucky," so designated in general orders from the rebel General Adam Johnson's rear quarters in Wallace and Union counties, was a most capricious movement, for Adam's order was being enforced rigidly at every available and whenever the rebel bullets could reach us. On the 19th inst., General Hobson encamped for Lunsford, Grayson county, with detachments of the 26th, 35th, 40th, and 48th Kentucky mounted infantry were concentrated for a command expedition against Johnson. The next day the several detachments moved in the direction of Madisonville, by the way of Hartford and Calhoun, arriving at the latter places on the 18th inst., after a march over very muddy roads and amid incessant torrents of rain. On the 19th some detention was experienced in crossing Green river, which was necessarily slow, on account of the incapacity of the floats, which were so small that but few could cross at one time. But after all, not much time was lost, as rest and attention were due to the animals, for they had been supplied with but one feed of hay for forty-eight hours. So scarce was grain along the route that a kernel of corn could not be found. It was a matter of curiosity to our men to know how the citizens of that country sustained life, particularly in Grayson county. The October harvest is the only hope of relief, and this the dronth has cut very short. On the night of the 20th the entire column reached Madisonville, with the stock much jaded. It was expected at this point that a force of rebels would contend with the Federals for the possession of the town. Due precautions, therefore, were taken by Col. Burge, commanding detachments of the 26th and 48th Kentucky, in surrounding the place and picketing it so strongly that no one could escape. When all was prepared, a dash was made by Col. B. at the head of his column into the town, but to his regret he found none but quiet citizens occupying the place. Here our forces breathed for a few hours, and Gen. Hobson went energetically to work to find the exact whereabouts and movements of his prey. The only and most reliable information had of Adam, placed him at Bruce's Mills, thirteen miles northwest of Madisonville and three miles distant from Nebo.

Early in the morning of the 21st the command proceeded on a double-quick, hoping to find and engage the guerilla chieftain at Bruce's Mills, but at Nebo, after two hours' march, Gen. Hobson received authentic intelligence that Adam had skedaddled during the night and fled toward the Cumberland river, pressing through Providence, where the remnant of Woodward's command, led by Maj. Chenoweth, joined him, subsequent to Woodward's mortal defeat by the Home Guards at Hopkinsville. General Hobson immediately advanced in the direction of the enemy and industriously set on for Adam's trail, he then being about sixteen hours in advance of our column. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, some six miles from Charleston, Hopkins county, his trail was struck with a gain of one hour and a half upon his rear. The course the rebels were taking could not have suited Gen. Hobson better, as they were going blindly into the trap that had been set for them, in the person of Major Tyler, of the 52d Kentucky, which regiment was acting in concert with, and constituted part of Gen. Hobson's command. This regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston commanding at Princeton, was guarding all the crossings on the Princeton and Hopkinsville pike, to prevent the escape of Adam and his gang, should our forces drive them that way. At one of these crossings, and the most important, Major Tyler, with 150 men, was picketed. Early on Sunday, the 21st, Adam Johnson endeavored to surprise the Major and his gallant band by a bold and fearless charge of his whole command, but the sanguine strength of Adam was soon hurled back with an inglorious and ignominious defeat, having been repulsed with a loss of three killed, thirteen captured, and quite a number seriously wounded, and Col. Adam Johnson among the latter ☞ a ball from a Ballard rifle, passing in at the left temple and out at the corner of the right eye, in its passage bursting the eye-balls and destroying his sight. Major Tyler most gallantly defended his position with a loss of but one killed and fifteen captured.

Pursuit was not made until General Hobson came up about 7 o'clock in the evening, when Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, of the 52d Kentucky, having fresh and unfatigued horses, was put in the advance and pursued the enemy to Canton, on the Cumberland, where he came up with them when attempting to make a crossing, and attacked them about daylight on Monday of last week, with a portion of the 83d Illinois battery in advance. The Illinoians bravely pressed forward and captured four lines of their pickets without firing a single shot, the guards being all asleep, and surrendering in the most surprised style imaginable. When the attack commenced, only about ninety of the rebellion, now led by the notorious Sypert, Adam's successor, had crossed over. The attack was such a complete surprise that many jumped into the river and were drowned, in attempting to swim to the other shore of the Cumberland. The fight was pressed vigorously by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, but the rebels, seeing it was useless to stand, took advantage of a heavy fog that densely clouded the earth, and about three hundred made their escape below the town, where they reached the hills. They were pursued by the 26th and 48th Kentucky, under Colonel Burge, to the left of Cadiz and then in a circle around Cadiz to a point leading into the Lafayette and Linton road. Information of their course had been sent to General Hobson, who despatched the 40th Kentucky, Colonel True, to intercept them at Linton, and Colonel Johnston, with the 52d Kentucky, in their rear. Beyond this point we have no further definite intelligence, as these particulars were forwarded to us from Cadiz on the 22d. The pursuit would be vigorously pushed, and we are greatly in hopes that Sypert has been overtaken and his entire band captured, for his horses were broken down, and their speed was getting very slow. It will be impossible for them to cross the Cumberland unless they break up in small bands and swim it. At Canton General Hobson sustained no loss; one man was slightly wounded. Thirteen of the guerillas were killed, among them, the prisoners say, were Adjutant Weller and Major Chenoweth. Between 75 and 100 prisoners fell into our hands, including two Captains, one of whom was Captain Davis, late of the 17th Kentucky Infantry, Col. Stout, formerly Colonel McHenry's regiment. Of course the latter will obtain his just allotment of powder or hemp, as a deserter and apostate. One hundred and forty horses and horse equipments were also captured at Canton by the 83d Illinois and 52d Kentucky. It seems to be the general opinion that if the fight had not been vigorously pressed at Canton, until all the forces under General Hobson had come up, that the entire rebel force could have been captured.

Col. Adam Johnson was made a prisoner of war at the house of Mr. Wiley Simms, in Trigg county. His condition being such that he could not be removed, he was, at his own request, paroled to report in person as soon as possible to the officer commanding the United States forces at Henderson. His wound is a serious one, though his recovery is not impossible. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gen. Hobson and staff, and all his faithful command, for their endeavors to annihilate the band of outlaws under Johnson, that have so very seriously disturbed the peace of Southwestern Kentucky, and it is now earnestly hoped that discord is at an end in that section.

[illegible] AT WHITESBURG—TWENTY-SIX ATROCITIES.

—G. Stanford [illegible], Jake Bar[illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] Gen. Jones on Sun[illegible] Whitesburg, Ky. One of them, [illegible] Lieutenant of Lo[illegible] to take the oath [illegible] they [illegible] with his mother [illegible] that he had just joined the guerilla [illegible] and that he has now [illegible] more than *one* work. The [illegible] Watkins [illegible] a pet kitten to be allowed the privilege of returning to his paternal roof. We should not wonder if he was returned to day and sent to his home on the wings of steam, but that he would greet the place as a stranger, long wandering from his native shore, and that he would find the same cow grazing in the field, the same pigs squealing in the pen, the same dog growling at the gate, and the same cat dozing in the corner. Poor boy, dear creature, sweet innocence, we fear that several weeks will elapse before he will be granted the privilege of visiting his home, and there witness the mighty changes that have taken place! He thinks that he was never intended for a soldier, and so do we. It is a great pity for him that he ever left his mother's apron-strings. He joined the guerilla band, thought to gain a warlike reputation on short notice, was "gobbled up" in his first raid, placed under guard and brought to Lonisville, where everybody called him a scoundrel and a fool. He found no sympathy, was refused permission to go home, and was thrown into prison, where he now languishes in all of his terrible loneliness. Boo hoo!

☞ The citizens of the town of Brandenburg, as was stated on Saturday, have made ample preparations to protect themselves against guerilla incursions, but still Duposter's cutthroats are doing a great deal of mischief throughout Meade county. On Tuesday afternoon they killed David Henry, Esq., at his own house, about eight miles from the town. Of course he was unarmed and their prisoner at the time, for we have never yet known such cowardly thieves to lift a hand against an armed man, who had an opportunity to use his weapons. It is recklessly dangerous for any Federal officer, civil or military, to go within Duposter's "department" to collect taxes or procure recruits, for he has declared his intention to kill [illegible] unarmed, defenseless citizens for every outbreak guerilla who may be executed under the orders of the military authorities. Nor will he await the slow process of retaliatory measures, but he commits atrocious and cruel butcheries for the mere gratification of the wolfish spirit of himself and gang. The people of our river counties ought to rise en masse and exterminate Duposter and his wretched crew. It is a disgrace to our State that he is suffered to pollute its soil by his presence. There should be a mounted regiment sent into Meade county immediately, which would use up Duposter's gang, and award to him the fate of Adam Johnson and Woodward.

THE REBEL GENERAL WHEELER—HIS MOVEMENTS.—In speaking of Wheeler's movements, the Chattanooga Gazette of Sunday says: "At last accounts he had crossed the Holson above Knoxville, at the month of the French Broad river, and was moving toward Kentucky. The amount of damage he inflicted was insignificant in a military point of view. He tore up a few miles of railroad track, robbed a number of private individuals, but was foiled in all his attempts at destroying anything that could not be made good in a day or two. He gobbled up a few prisoners that were found in out of the way places, but the number was too small to deserve mention. On the whole, through the energy displayed in following him up and counteracting his movements, his enterprise thus far has been a grand fizzle. The damage done the Knoxville track will immediately be repaired and the road put in running order."

☞ Mr. Mullaby, of the New York Metropolitan Record, who was arrested for counselling resistance to the draft by an article published in his paper, has been discharged by Commissioner Osborn. The World says the turning point in that officer's decision was that "a draft cannot be resisted until it is actually in operation, and, consequently, that articles in newspapers, or other expressions of opinion discussing its propriety or denouncing its motives, are not a violation of the law. The effect of this decision is favorable to the freedom of the press, and opens the door to the utmost latitude of discussion up to the day when the names are drawn from the wheel." This would be its effect undoubtedly under the civil law, but, where military law prevails, the offence of Mr. Mullaby would be regarded as discouraging enlistments, and punished by imprisonment.

GUERILLAS REPULSED AT TAYLORSVILLE.—On last Sunday night, a band of twenty five guerillas, under Capt. Pratt, made a dash at Taylorsville, but were surprised to find the town well defended by the Anderson county Home Guards. A brisk little skirmish ensued, and the guerillas were frightened into a hasty retreat. We understand that no casualties occurred on either side. Pratt expected to find the town defenceless, and thought to plunder it in an easy manner, awing, by threats, all attempts at resistance into complete subjection. He was badly deceived in his calculations, and much surprised at the bold, decided stand taken by the Home Guards. He left the town with a flea in his ear, and it would not surprise us if it tickled him for several days to come.

GUERILLAS TO BE TRIED.—Lewis O. Adams and Thomas Oxley, two notorious guerillas and robbers, captured on the Big Sandy river on the 10th of May last, will be taken from the Military Prison this morning, and sent to Lexington for trial. Charges have been preferred against them, which will be investigated before a military commission. They have led a wild and lawless life, have robbed, plundered, and presented, and are now receiving the punishment due their many crimes. They were a terror to the people of the Big Sandy Bottom, and all good citizens rejoice to know that the strong arm of military law was stretched forth to stop them in their wild career, and bring them to justice and punishment.

GUERILLAS AT HILLSBORO.—On the morning of the 25th, a squad of fifteen guerillas entered the town of Hillsboro, Kentucky. They said they belonged to Pete Everett's gang. They forced J. W. Crane & Co. to open their store, and took from them dry goods to the amount of two thousand dollars, at the least calculation. The other stores in town were not entered or disturbed in the least. They took about fifteen of the best horses in the neighborhood—each man led a horse loaded with goods. They stated they were directed to Crane's store.

☞ The Atlanta papers say that many of the shells thrown into the city have texts of Scripture fastened to them. In addition to this we know that Sherman has been throwing *missals* in the same direction for some time.

☞ "Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, after lying idle about a month on the seashore and in summer travel, has turned up at Chicago, and is now lying vigorously to make up for lost time.

☞ The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the Chicago Convention, says: "We think it hardly too much to say that this assemblage will hold the hearts of the people in its hand."

☞ The New Orleans Times says when the loyal Dutchmen at Mobile heard the guns of our fleet at the mouth of the bay, they smiled and said: "Dat ish *Farragoot!*"

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31 1861.

☞ We have no official information in relation to the evacuation of our country by the rebels, but there has been a general movement of the rebel forces to the south, and there is no doubt that they are generally dispersed, and may be speedily [illegible] the machinery of the draft can be put in operation. There is very little probability that the draconic will be resisted, and the conscription which is still going on should give encouragement to the hope that the energies of the rebellion is nearly exhausted. We have the direct evidence of our officers who have been exchanged, and the testimony of recorded events in the rebel press, that the Confederacy brought into its army for the present campaign, by conscription, every available fighting man within the limits of its military power, and sent its entire force to the front, while those who were unfit for active field service were employed in civil avocations. Youth nor age has been exempt as long as it possessed the strength to handle a musket or sight a cannon. These evidences of exhaustion cannot be deceptive, and must lead to success for the Union cause, even without achieving any great victory, so long as our armies before Richmond and Atlanta can maintain their positions. But we can give the *coup de grace* to the rebellion before the winter sets in by the assistance of the half-million men to be placed in the Union ranks as expeditiously as possible after next Monday, who will swell the Armies of the Potomac and the Mississippi to double their present numbers, while at the same time the rebel force is permanently decreasing by every casualty. The importance of the draft, then, cannot be over-estimated, and, were it to be postponed a single week, it is so much time added to the absence of our brethren already in the field, and it would therefore be a cruel injustice to them. The true work of patriotism is to have Kentucky's quota of 20,300 ready to report "all present" on Monday next, and thus avoid the delay which must necessarily attend the drafting. Every volunteer or substitute can make selections of his favorite regiment, and be assigned to it among the veteran citizen soldiers who are known to him. By being incorporated in this manner with the old organizations, raw recruits will learn more of the duties of a soldier in one week than they could in a month through the drill camp. They have too the advantage of experienced officers, of those who know how to lead their command without rashness, and how to preserve their sanitary condition when not in active service.

The recruit of this fall will know little or nothing of the trials and fatigues which were endured by those who comprised the first twenty or twenty-five regiments raised in our State, when field officers were inexperienced, quartermasters and commissaries inadequate to the supply of large bodies of men, surgeons unaccustomed to the study of camp hygiene, and company officers had not acquired the alphabet of the great art of war. We hear men speak of the privations which the soldiers endure, and they are deterred from volunteering because they are unwilling to encounter them. But the imagination is apt to exaggerate these privations, for it is a well-known fact that a large majority of those who volunteered over three years since have re-enlisted in the veteran organizations, and upon being furloughed for a short visit home have gone back to the field with hundreds of their friends and neighbors. Now it involves the presumption that the veterans were willing to return voluntarily to scenes of unbearable privation, and equally willing to induce their friends and neighbors to accompany them, if we are to believe that a soldier's life in the active field has not its redeeming excitement, pleasure, and glory. Young and active men, therefore, need not be deterred from volunteering through any mistaken apprehension of the severity of the service, which has created an apathy that is not creditable to the patriotism of our State. The true heroes of this war are the rank and file, the men who carry fire-arms and sabres, or manage the artillery; who are not stimulated by the ambition, however noble and laudable it may be, to wear shoulder-straps, until they have won a right to them as a decoration of honor. Let the roll of true and glorious heroes be largely swelled during the present week, and let us show the world that Kentucky, though jealously supervised by military law, and treated in many respects as if she had withdrawn from the Union by a vote of secession, has still within her confines men as loyal, hearts as true, and sons as devoted to the maintenance of the government as any of the more favored States, for the protection of which she has been made the battle-ground; her citizens despoiled, her crops ploughed by the iron harrow of war, and her fairest towns and villages laid in ashes.

Since the above was written the telegraph informs us that so many men, at least 150,000, will have been raised for the army and navy before the 5th of September, without counting the credits on previous calls or former naval enlistments, that efforts will be made to have the draft postponed, in hopes that a sufficient force may be obtained without a resort to it. In our opinion it would be much better to let the draft proceed, and then give time for those who are drawn to arrange their private business before they leave home. The damaging effect of the order to stop recruiting in 1863 should be a warning to deter the authorities from taking any backward step in the task of strengthening Grant and Sherman.

☞ Some of the Republican organs having denied that there has been any post-office espionage, as was charged by the New York World, that paper gives some facts which certainly demand investigation. It says the correspondence between Governor Seymour and District-Attorney Hall, respecting the legal proceedings to be taken in the case of the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce was tampered with in the mails. Mr. Hall has given the particulars to the public over his own name. The Governor's letters have been repeatedly detained and opened. A short time since he authorized the Albany Argus to refer any one to him who wished for proof touching this matter. The letters of Gen. Fremont, Mr. Lincoln's rival for the Presidency, have been tampered with. So intolerable became the annoyance that the General was compelled to have his letters and even telegrams addressed under another name. This fact is stated upon information from the General's friends. Even Mrs. Fremont's letters were detained, until that spirited lady was moved to write to the Western postmaster, who most annoyed her, that if he would let her letters go through without stoppage she would send duplicates for his private perusal. Gen. McClellan's correspondence has been intercepted. His personal friends say he has not been subject to that annoyance lately; but while he was in command, and subsequently, he was subject to this disgraceful espionage. The World adds: "It is a fact that the private family correspondence of the Editor of this paper has been constantly subject to the supervision of the Administration. He has been compelled to submit to this outrage for more than a year General Butler violated the mails so openly where the World was concerned, that on two occasions he reinclosed our letters to us in his headquarters' envelopes."

☞ After the 1st of September a tax of one cent goes on every bunch of matches. Thus, as taxes increase we make light of the increased objects of taxation.

The camp meetings have been unusually prosperous this year.—*Boston Post.*

In the church militant, as well as our army militant, we have cause for thankfulness.

JESSE ON A RAID—CAPTURE AND MURDER OF NEGRO TROOPS.—Jesse, the guerilla leader who aspires to the rank of Colonel, is surely a creature of circumstance and a devoted exhibition of this chance. His star is surely in the ascendency for at times being almost wholly obscured by the dark, massive clouds, that invariably overhang a thunderstorm, it is the moments grow more calm, and the heavy pall, resulting into floating masses surge like angry billows through the sky, and allow the orb to be fully developed by its fleecy fold. Last week, Jesse was almost defeated by his band; but twenty-five followers remained true to him; and the chief and his escort, but rarely venture beyond the ragged wilds of their secret haunts. Apparently they were afraid of their own shadows, and we were fast forgetting that the name of Jesse was once a terror to the country. A grand rally has taken place, and the fortunes of the guerilla chief are again in the ascendency. By some strategic move he has succeeded in being reinforced, and, at the head of one hundred and fifty men, has startled the public by a bold and dashing raid. About 8 o'clock on Monday evening he appeared in Carroll county, and pushed boldly for the banks of the Ohio river. When within a few miles of Ghent, he came upon a squad of thirteen negro soldiers, who were returning from a recruiting expedition into the country. The negroes surrendered on the first demand, and, after being deprived of their arms, were placed in a row, and deliberately shot down like wild beasts. Their crime was in being found dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, and bearing arms to fight against the Southern Confederacy. After committing this wholesale murder, Jesse moved on Ghent and made an easy capture of it, as it was defended by no regular troops. The Home Guards at Yevay, Ind., on the opposite side of the river, with two brass six-pounders, at once commenced throwing shells across the Ohio, and, before the stores could be plundered, made the town too hot to hold the marauding gang. Ghent was evacuated in hot haste, as Jesse has an utter aversion to anything in the shape of warfare, especially when there is a probability of somebody getting hurt. He marshalled his band for another movement, and when last heard from was travelling in the direction of Warsaw, Gallatin county. This place is garrisoned by negro soldiers, and if captured we presume that an indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks will take place.

☞ The New South, published at Port Royal, S. C., of the 20th inst., states that Capt. Robbins, of a Kentucky regiment, with others had arrived at Hilton Head, having been received into our lines at Port Royal Ferry, in accordance with the terms of exchange agreed upon on the 3d inst. We do not find such an officer named in our Adjutant General's report. There is Major John W. Robbins, of the 18th Kentucky infantry, who entered the service in October, 1861, as First Lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted to Captain and Major. Captain Benj. F. Robbins, of the 7th cavalry, resigned in February, 1863. The item of news will, however, interest the friends of the exchanged officer.

☞ There has been no arrangement concluded yet for a renewal of the exchange of prisoners. A strong pressure is brought to bear to cause a renewal of the cartel, but thus far, notwithstanding their pretended willingness, the rebels will not agree to any just or equitable terms of exchange. They do not seem to be impressed with the argument of the New York Evening Post, that an exchange will give them thirty thousand well fed and healthy soldiers, and relieve them from the care of as many sick, starved, and suffering Union men, and therefore that Republican sheet discourages the idea of any exchange, both rebel and radical looking to the same result.

☞ The London Athenæum, in referring to Tennyson's poem, "Enoch Arden," asks if young ladies are to be "trained in a complaisant belief that it is rather a poetical incident to have two husbands living at one time?" If not a poetic incident in our country, it has become a matter of fact that many wives have two husbands living. "Reported missing" has on several occasions been accepted as evidence of death sufficient to induce wives to take a second husband, when the first has been languishing in a rebel prison. We have, therefore, reproduced Tennyson's incident, though we have not heard of an American Enoch Arden.

ALIEN EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT.—The Chicago Tribune says: As the time of the draft approaches an increased anxiety is manifested by foreign citizens to procure the proper exemptions from service. The frequent presentation of Canadian naturalization papers, and their rejection by the Provost Marshal, has elicited the following letter from Lord Lyons:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C, Aug 18.—Sir: In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I beg to state that I am distinctly instructed by her Majesty's government that naturalization in a British colony does not confer upon the person naturalized any claim to British protection beyond the limits of that colony. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

LYONS.

ARTHUR SCHROEDER, Chicago, Ill.

☞ The official vote in the Second Appellate District will be found on our first page. In seven of the twenty-three counties, no intelligence of the candidacy of Judge Robertson was received, and in these Mr. Benton obtained over 2 100 votes, and Duvall nearly 2,000. In seven counties Judge Duvall's name was stricken from the poll books in obedience to the order of Gen Burbridge. The vote stood: Robertson 4,332; Benton 3 890; Duvall 2,936—Robertson's majority 442.

CHICAGO, August 30.

The attendance this morning both inside and outside the wigwam is even greater than yesterday. The Convention was called to order soon after ten. Prayer by the Rev. Bishop Whitehouse.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that the committee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour for President of the Convention.

Prolonged applause followed this announcement, and the report was adopted.

On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I cannot forecast the resolutions and action of this convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it longs for restoration; it will bring peace, because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty; it will put down tyranny because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people. Four years ago a convention met in this city when our country was peaceful, prosperous, and united. It was said that its delegates did not mean to destroy our government to overwhelm us with debt, or drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and blinded; an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people and the condition of our land; they thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out the natural results, they were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise; step by step they have marched on the results which at the outset they would have turned with horror from, and even now when war has desolated the land, has laid its heavy burdens on labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution: they will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this; they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to ask. They can't now have this Union; if it would its action is [illegible] and by force of bats and [illegible] plead obscurity in its own pathway which cannot [illegible] it is [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

The Chicago Convention concluded its important duties yesterday by nominating Major-General George B. McClellan as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and George A. Pendleton for the Vice Presidency. Both nominations were effected on the first ballot, and subsequently made unanimous. The platform which was adopted before the ballotings commenced is as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation for our strength and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that an immediate effort be made for cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that, at the earliest possible moment, peace may be restored on the basis of a federal union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of civil by military law in States not in insurrection; arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual oaths, and interference with a denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and a perpetuation of the Government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

While congratulating the conservatives of the country upon the results of the Chicago Convention, let us make some calculation as to the prospects of the success of its nominees. Congress having refused to admit the vote of those States which have passed ordinances of secession, the number of electoral votes to be cast in November will be 231, and it will require 116 votes for an election. The twenty-four voting States now—Kansas and West Virginia having been added since the last Presidential election—polled an aggregate vote of 1,864,013 for Lincoln and 2,024,040 for the opposing candidates, so that Lincoln was in a popular minority of 159,427, although he obtained a majority of the electoral votes. Were these States to vote this year as they did in 1860, Lincoln would receive 186 and McClellan 35. But in 1862 New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois gave opposition majorities varying from 3,500 to 16,546 and it cannot be doubted that the Administration's changes of policy will increase these majorities in 1864. They give one hundred and nine electoral votes, or but seven less than are necessary to a choice, and we can draw on New Jersey for that number or on our own glorious Kentucky for eleven. The Presidential election comes off in less than seventy days. Our standard-bearers are announced; the campaign will be vigorously prosecuted, and may heaven defend the right cause and inspire our countrymen with the discrimination to choose the right and neglect the wrong.

☞ The 1st Kentucky cavalry, Col. Wolford's noble old regiment, is now at Lexington, after one of the most arduous and dangerous of its many campaigns, having been with Sherman in his entire operations from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and with Stoneman in his late celebrated raid to Macon. We desire to call attention to this last movement, in which this regiment, and a part of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, formed Col. Adams's command, and behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. We have heretofore stated that Stoneman had destroyed the railroad, several locomotives, and four hundred cars on the south of Macon. From that point he commenced his return to our lines, after a gallant but unsuccessful attack upon the fortifications of Macon. Sergeant Gillespie, of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, escaped from the prison there, and gave a thrilling account of the excitement of his fellow prisoners when they recognized the blue coats, and saw the glittering arms of their friends, as they attacked the place in line of battle. No heart but theirs can appreciate the anxious feelings of those men, as they caught the glimpse of our troops and heard their shout in the gallant charge. They hoped that deliverance was at hand, but our men were too few and had to retire. Macon was very strongly fortified and defended by a superior force. It was after this, and on the fifth day of the raid, that Gen. Stoneman found himself engaged and surrounded by an immense force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, while he had only about seventeen hundred men and two pieces of cannon. Col. Capron's brigade had been cut off in the early part of the fight, which caused this reduction of his command and made the contest more unequal. He had fought the superior rebel forces nearly all the day; his men were sinking under the exhaustion of fatigue and excessive heat, and had only a few rounds of ammunition left. Some three hundred of his devoted band had already fallen, killed or wounded, and the enemy were closing in on all sides and pouring in grape and canister upon his lines at short range.

At this juncture, he called his two brigade commanders, Colonels Biddell and Adams and announced his intention to surrender, to save the men from farther slaughter. He had bravely performed his whole duty, and said that he could then cut his way through their lines, but that would throw the whole cavalry force upon his exhausted rear, with but little ammunition left to repel their charges; thus his command would become scattered, and be shot down on all sides by the rebel cavalry, militia, and bushmen, and to save life, he would surrender. Here was a scene worthy the pencil of a master. The group of officers stood in consultation, while their columns were still resisting the onset of the rebel lines, which were closing in around them. Colonel Adams was ordered to make one more charge, and he dashed with terrible energy and slaughter upon the enemy, but he could not break their lines, though he drew them heavily to this one point of his attack, and was finally repulsed again. Sitting upon his horse by the side of General Stoneman, the two formed the centre of the picture, both alike tall, erect, soldierly, and undaunted; dusty and begrimed by the smoke of battle. They were surrounded by such men as Colonel Biddell, his staff, Majors Keene and English, and in the distance the "boy Major" Boyle, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry. "Colonel Adams," said Stoneman with voice clear and fearless, but quivering with anguish, "you must bear the flag of truce and surrender me and my command." Col. Adams rode nearer to the General, with his brilliant eyes suffused, leaned over toward his chief, and in a choking voice exclaimed: "General, I am always ready to obey, but you see"—pointing to his long row of dead and wounded heroes as they lay near by—"you see there a hundred of my officers and men, lying dead or wounded, and the rest have asked me to lead them out of here. I will do it, with your permission, or die. May I do it?" General Stoneman, his voice choked by emotion, could only reply, "Col. Adams, you may try, and I will fight twenty minutes longer to aid in your escape." Col. Biddell hastened to give the necessary directions to his men, and they fought bravely on in the whole hopeless struggle. Colonel Adams, after bidding his General adieu, rode along his lines, now composed of about six hundred men. Forty of the two hundred of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, and over sixty of the 1st Kentucky cavalry, were lying dead or wounded on the field. Col. Adams announced the permission granted to him, and called on all who desired to make the attempt to cut through the enemy's lines to follow him. The response was action. He charged through a thick wood, sweeping all before him, and, with slight loss, finally reached a road four miles from the bloody field of battle. Night was now coming on, to his great relief, and although the artillery had ceased its roar, he knew full well from the firing in the distance that the enemy were killing and capturing the scattered fugitives. He pressed on to the Yellow river, which he swam, and although sometimes annoyed by the foe, he finally reached our lines with his command in an organized condition, having travelled over one hundred miles. Colonel Adams's troops were the only men who came in except by squads and singly. Very few of Colonel Biddell's brigade escaped, and some five hundred of them were surrendered with Stoneman. Surgeon Hawkins Brown, of the 1st, served on Stoneman's staff, and was among the prisoners. Among those who cut their way out with Col. Adams were the following staff officers: Lieut.-Col. R. W. Smith, Major Tomkins, Lieut. W. C. Root, and Capt. W. C. Lord.

There has been much ungenerous criticism and harsh censure directed against General Stoneman on account of this reverse, but we have yet to see the first man of his command, of those who fought with him till the very last hope was exhausted, who does not say he performed his whole duty like a gallant and knightly officer. The officers and men of the 1st and 11th Kentucky cavalry are loud in their commendations, and they were in the very thickest of the fight with him. He accomplished all he went out to do as far as his limited means would allow; Macon was not surprised, but strongly garrisoned and securely fortified, which foiled his attack, but he worked irreparable damage to the rebels by the destruction of their rolling stock. We therefore ascribe all honor to the gallant Gen. Stoneman on behalf of the Kentuckians who served under him and who were worthy to be commanded by such a dashing officer.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS—OUR TOBACCO MERCHANTS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE LOUISVILLE,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 31, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Finding that great misapprehension prevails as to the effect upon a very important local interest of the new Regulations of Trade (prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, July 29, 1864, in pursuance of the act of Congress concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, approved July 2, 1864), I have thought it advisable at once to set the matter in a clear light. You will therefore, if you agree with me in this thought, be good enough to publish Regulations 38 and 55, which for the present control the whole subject. The former is as follows:

XXXVIII. All loyal persons residing in a State or part of a State declared in insurrection, if within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by the published order of the Commanding General of the Department or District so occupied, may be permitted by the Supervising Special Agent thereof, or such Assistant Special Agent as he shall designate for that purpose, to bring or send to market in the loyal States any products which they shall have produced with their own labor, or the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them upon making and filing with such officer an affidavit, &c.

This, it will be observed, confines shipments from the insurrectionary States, 1st, to *loyal* persons residing therein, 2d, to loyal persons within the lines of actual occupation by the national forces, and 3d, to loyal residents of the insurrectionary States, within the lines of national occupation, who have produced with their own labor or the labor of persons employed and paid by them the merchandise which they desire to ship.

The fifty-fifth Regulation is as follows:

LV. All existing authorities to purchase products in insurrectionary States are hereby revoked, except that products purchased in good faith under such authorities, and paid for prior to the date hereof, may be transported, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as products raised by the labor of freedmen.

This regulation provides clearly that whatever products may be transported from an insurrectionary State by a loyal person residing therein, and within the lines of national occupation, provided he has produced them by his own labor or the labor of other persons whom he has hired and paid, may be transported from such State by A, B, or C, resident in Kentucky or other loyal States, or resident in an insurrectionary State; provided simply, 1st, that he possesses an authority to purchase such products issued under previous regulations of trade; 2d, that they were purchased in good faith, and, 3d, that they were paid for prior to the 29th day of July, 1864.

I do not see that this admits of a complaint of illiberality on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the contrary, the privilege as it exists seems to me to have been dictated by a most liberal and accommodating spirit. Under it nearly the entire tobacco crop of last year may be brought from Tennessee, provided that it was produced by labor, hired and paid for by the producer, and he *loyal*; or provided that it was bought and paid for, under proper authority, previous to the 29th day of July last.

And what is true of tobacco, in this respect, is true likewise of cotton or other products of the South. Respectfully,

W. D GALLAGHER,
Surveyor, &c.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.—The Louisville Journal, in noticing an address issued by Judge Robertson to the voters of the Second Appellate District of Kentucky, says that it embodies "the sentiments of a native Kentuckian, who, though never pro-slavery in heart or in principle, has always been inflexibly conservative."

Who will say that some change of sentiment has not been effected by the war, when the Journal asserts that a native Kentuckian was "never pro-slavery?" When before durst it have said that?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We might have said it at any time for we know many native Kentuckians who are not pro-slavery, but we do not know a single one who is for destroying slavery where it exists by unconstitutional means, unless we make exception of a few recreants who have sold their honest opinions for a share in the patronage which is doled out by the Administration. The Gazette, however, would have been more candid if it had not left its readers to infer that its quoted remarks were original with us instead of being an extract from the address of Judge Robertson, in which he defined his own position.

☞ The reporter of the Associated Press stated that the late convention was the largest ever held in Chicago, whereupon the Philadelphia Press gets into a passion, and wants the reporter to confine himself to facts, and not indulge in figures of speech. We think he did so, and simply stated a fixed fact. In two or three months from now, the nerves of the Philadelphia Press will be shocked at other figures, when returns are coming in.

REBEL PRISONERS — Two rebel commissioned officers, and twenty-four rebel enlisted men, were forwarded North from the Military Prison in this city yesterday. The officers go to Johnson's Island, and the privates to Camp Chase, Ohio. Our Military Prison, at the present time, is almost depopulated. A few more captures by Sherman are necessary to make the receipts and transfers lively again.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

GEN. STONEMAN.—We had the satisfaction of attempting, in an article in yesterday's Journal, to do justice to this distinguished officer, who we feel has been the subject of much unjust criticism. We had intended in that article to refer to the statement of our correspondent, Mr. Berry, that Stoneman surrendered to a force of less than three hundred and fifty men, but it was inadvertantly neglected. This omission has been well supplied by the subjoined communication which we take great pleasure in inserting:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The following extract is taken from a communication from Sherman's army, signed J. B Berry, which appeared in your issue of the 28th ult.:

Captain Whitlock brings information concerning Stoneman's expedition. From accounts furnished him by negroes and the guards at the prison, we are led to believe the expedition was only partially successful; for although Stoneman inflicted great damage upon the railroad on the south side of Macon, yet he surrendered his command to a force of not over three hundred and fifty men, under the impression that the enemy was in much greater strength.

This extract does great injustice to one of the ablest and most chivalric Generals in the Federal army, and reflects no little on one of the most distinguished cavalry corps that was ever organized in the history of war, and I am fully persuaded, from what I have learned of your correspondent, "Berry," that he would be the last one to detract from the just merits of any man, or cast a reflection on a command, which, on numerous occasions, signally distinguished itself by deeds of valor and daring; and I am led to believe that this ungenerous paragraph crept into his communication predicated on the statements of one who really knew nothing positive or reliable on the subject. The pride and feelings of Adams's brigade, consisting of the 1st Kentucky cavalry and 11th Kentucky cavalry, have been keenly touched by this publication, as they were with Stoneman on the expedition, and remained with him until all hope of victory had vanished, when, by the permission of their General, they gallantly cut their way out and joined our forces at Marietta. I have carefully interrogated most of the officers of Adams's brigade on the subject, and they all agree in estimating Stoneman's opposing force at seven thousand, and two batteries of six guns each. Capt. Bell, 11th Kentucky cavalry, who was dismounted during the fight, and who succeeded in joining his command after several days, and nights' tedious travelling, has just informed me that he captured a rebel trooper who stated that Iverson's and Kelly's divisions and a Kentucky brigade engaged Stoneman in front, and Hume's and Martin's divisions in the rear, and also that the rebel force did not fall short of seven thousand. The fight lasted from the dawn of day till 4 o'clock P. M., and that the conflict was culminated upwards of two hundred of our dead and wounded left on the field fully attest. Stoneman's strength consisted of nineteen hundred and seventy-five men and one section of artillery. All agree in the conviction that Stoneman conducted the expedition with consummate ability and courage, and only surrendered when forced to purely by reason of the overwhelming superiority of numbers against him. A combination of circumstances, entirely beyond his control, prevented the expedition from becoming completely and eminently successful. Other expeditions, designed either to connect or otherwise cooperate with him, were thwarted by the enemy, leaving Stoneman dependent on unforeseen and unthought of contingencies for his safety. Every one vies with each other in attributing the most chivalrous conduct to their General, as his presence was seen along the lines throughout the entire engagement. He took occasion during the fight to compliment several officers for heroic behavior; and I am pleased to state that among them were the young and gallant Major W. O Boyle, and the steady, unflinching Capt. Mangan, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry. Most nobly did they bear themselves during the fiercest moments of the conflict, and when the swift missiles of death were dealing carnage all around. I am more than gratified, in this connection, to be able to state that all of the officers of the 11th Kentucky behaved in the most splendid style, as also did those of the 1st Kentucky.

I have made these statements as an act of justice to a noble General, and as a dearly bought compliment to one of the most gallant regiments anywhere in the service, and for which the proud old Commonwealth of Kentucky may entertain and cherish a glowing pride.

We may remark that this tribute to Gen. Stoneman and our Kentucky regiments comes from an officer who is himself distinguished for his courage, and was a participant in the scenes which he describes, and fortunately escaped capture by joining the daring dash made by Col. Silas Adams to cut his way through the rebel surrounding forces. It seems strange to us how Captain Whitlock could have formed any judgment from the vague and second-hand sources he says he received his information, and we think Mr. Berry wrote hastily, and without sufficient intelligence, when he intimated that General Stoneman had surrendered to a vastly inferior force. The very fact that the Federal brigades were completely surrounded by the enemy, and that Stoneman gallantly held their southern advance in check, while Col. Adams and his command hewed the way to safety with their sabres through the opposition on the north part of the battlefield, sufficiently attests the immense superiority of the Confederate force. The idea that Gen. Stoneman or Colonels Adams and Biddell could have been so far deceived as to surrender to a handful of rebels is absurd. They would have given five years of their lives had their foe been but two to one, for then they would have achieved a brilliant victory.

As additional facts in the history of this expedition, we may state that Capt. S. W. Sea, Ordnance Officer, and Lieut. Col. Smith, A. A. G. of Gen. Stoneman's staff, succeeded in making their escape with Col. Adams. Capt. Lord and Maj Tompkins, also of the staff, became separated from the expedition, and, after riding their horses to death, reached our lines on foot three days after the arrival of Colonel Adams.

The disaster to Stoneman's expedition is attributed, by his escaped staff officers, to the failure of Gen. Garrard to obey the orders instructing him to co-operate with Stoneman by hanging on and constantly annoying the rebel flank. Instead of this, Garrard is said to have undertaken an independent raid, thus depriving Stoneman of his expected assistance, while the failure of McCook to join him also caused a damaging weakening of his force. We express no opinion upon this subject, however, though we make the statement upon the authority of officers who were in positions where they had the opportunity to be well acquainted with the facts.

☞ One of our correspondents who left Marietta, Ga., on the 27th ult., writes to us from Nashville detailing some new movements about Atlanta. On Friday, the 26th ult., our 20th corps held the railroad over the Chattahoochie, having been detached from the main army to perform that duty. The rest of the army, with rations for a long march, was moved to the right, closely watched by the rebel Gen. Hood, who with the main body of his army was marching in a line parallel to Sherman. It is believed that a strong garrison was left by Hood in the defences at Atlanta. Sherman's movement was detected, but it served to bewilder the rebel chieftain, who lost time, and in the race was evidently behind. His skirmishers followed those of the 20th corps closely to the river. Our line was as extended as possible, which gave the enemy the impression that the whole army was falling back. Mail-carriers and news dealers who left Marietta on Friday morning were compelled to return with their mail matter and papers, and reported that after crossing the river and proceeding some distance, couriers were met who informed them that rebel cavalry had interrupted the line, that some heavy firing had been heard in the distance, and that it was unsafe to attempt to reach the army. What the precise object of the strategic movement is, we are left to conjecture, and we can form no theory for Sherman, but every one who is at all acquainted with the character of the two leaders must anticipate that it is preparatory to some bloody passage at arms.

☞ Speaking of the oil wells of Pennsylvania, the Quarterly Trade Circular says: "There have been a large number of wells bored this summer." The greatest bore of all will be found to be the Welles of the Navy Department.

☞ Mr. Lincoln "looks sad and don't joke now," says the Springfield Republican. He will find it as bad a time to joke when McClellan is on his track as it was to swap horses when he wanted to run the Presidential race over again.

☞ The Syracuse Journal has had placed in its hands letters from persons in Vienna and Berlin, possessing access to the very highest sources of information, which it says profess to reveal the existence of one of the most extraordinary political schemes of modern times. It is nothing less than the immediate realization of the great dream of Teutonic statesmen—the practical unity of Germany. The scheme originates with Bismark, the prime minister of Prussia, of whom Mr. Motley, our envoy in Austria, who has known him for many years, declares that he is characterized by splendid abilities, unlimited ambition, a hearty love of absolutism, and a determined obstinacy in executing his projects. This new scheme involves consequences of the utmost importance to Europe. It necessitates the blotting out from the map of Central Europe of four kingdoms and a number of minor Powers. The chief features of this astonishing arrangement are as follows:

1. The King of Prussia is to assume the title of Emperor of North Germany, and the Emperor of Austria is to proclaim himself Emperor of South Germany.

2. North Germany is to comprise all of Protestant Germany, including, in addition to the present territory of Prussia, the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Weimar, and the electorate of Hesse Cassel. South Germany is to embrace all of Catholic Germany, including, besides Austria proper and Bohemia, the kingdom of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and the duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt.

3. The two Emperors will reside for a portion of the year at Frankfort, and have a united Cabinet; while a single Parliament, representing all Germany, will assemble in the same city. The Emperors will retain their special capitals, or residences, as they are styled, which will be, as now, Vienna and Berlin.

4. Whenever the direct male issue of one of the Emperors shall become extinct, the head of the other imperial house shall be sole Emperor of Germany.

5. The consent of France to this plan has been obtained by the promise of a cession of the territory of the Gallic side of the Rhine, that of Italy, by the promised cession of Venetia, and that of Russia by the transfer to her of large portions of the Polish provinces of Austria and Prussia.

The Journal says the existence of such a scheme explains many recent mysteries of German politics. It explains the bitter feud existing between the lesser Powers of Germany and the two monarchies of Austria and Prussia, and the treatment experienced at the hands of Bismark, and Rechberg, the Austrian premier, by the Prince of Augustenburg, the legitimate heir to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. It explains the indifference manifested of late by the Liberals of Prussia, who are also ardent advocates of German unity, to the constitutional measures of Bismark. It explains the attitude assumed at the London Conference by France and Russia. It explains, finally, the meeting of the three Eastern sovereigns at a German bathing place, the frequent interviews between Napoleon the Third and the representatives of Austria and Prussia at Paris, and the journey of the Italian Minister of War, Menabrea, to the French Court. It is needless to expatiate on the results likely to accrue from the execution of such a project. The new Power created by it would form such an empire as Europe has not seen since the days of Charles the Fifth.

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.—The New Albany Ledger of yesterday evening has information, which it deems of a reliable character, that the rebel General Buford is preparing for another raid into Western Kentucky. The advance, three hundred men, made their appearance at Graves, McCracken county, this week, causing great consternation. A considerable body of troops are at Mayfield for the protection of that part of the country. The inhabitants are hard at work fortifying the public square, which incloses the court-house. It is believed an attack will be made on both Mayfield and Paducah within ten days.

☞ Our Government has ordered that rebel prisoners shall not be supplied with luxuries. How England will howl 'in the interests of humanity" at this retaliatory act upon the Confederates because they will not supply our captured soldiers with the necessaries of life.

☞ The special despatches from Chicago to the Cincinnati radical papers were the most ridiculous farrago of nonsense we have ever read. The reporters vied with each other in inventing falsehoods and making improbable predictions.

DEPORSTER—A FIENDISH ATROCITY.—One of the most cruel, bloodthirsty, and fiendish-hearted scoundrels brought to light by that damnable policy, guerilla warfare, is the unprincipled devil who commands a gang of villanous cutthroats, and signs his name as Captain Deporster. He is the opposite of all that is good and noble, and the embodiment of all that is fiendish and depraved. He is a disgrace to humanity, and a dark, polluted stain upon the fair escutcheon of man. No act is too cowardly, no scheme too dark and depraved, and no outrage too gross and monstrous, for him to perpetrate or be engaged in. We stand aghast and shudder at the bare repetition of his monstrous crimes. The following extracts from a private letter received in this city, in the simple narration of facts, are replete with untold horrors. The letter is dated Brandenburg, August 29, 1864:

On Tuesday evening, the 23d, Capt. Deposter, with twenty-two of his guerilla band, went to the house of David Henry, and, after cursing and abusing him and his family, demanded all the arms and money about the house; took the guns, two rifles and a shotgun, and broke them to pieces over the trees standing in the yard; broke his clock, looking glasses, table ware, and some of his furniture to pieces; took from him his best suit of clothes, all the jewellery his daughter's possessed, all the shirts he had, his daughter's shawls, and then shot him down while standing in his door, witnessing the destruction of his property. One of Deposter's men, by the name of Bryant, shot him through the left breast, the ball coming out under the shoulder-blade. He gave one shout for mercy and fell back dead, his daughter catching and easing him down on the floor. While placing a pillow under her father's head, mourning bitterly over his dying form, Deposter approaches, cuffing, or slapping her on the side of her head, telling her that if she did not stop her noise, "God damn her," he would kill her. He then went to her mother, who was screaming and wringing her hands in great distress, and told her if she did not stop her wailing he would blow her damned brains out. He then returned to where Henry lay on the floor, examined his wound, felt his pulse, and said the "damned old abolitionist had got about enough." He arrested Henry's youngest son, and left, saying there were three other men in the neighborhood that he intended to kill before nightfall. A short distance from Henry's house he arrested Mr. Wm. Brown, and sent some of his men to Neal Neafus and arrested him. He threatened to kill them both. Other men were sent to John B Shacklett to know if these men (Brown and Neafus) were the men he wanted. Shacklett replied that they were innocent men, and he must let them go. Deposter obeyed the order, and they were released. I was at Henry's house in less than an hour after the murder was committed, and a more distressing scene I never witnessed.

☞ A change of policy has taken place in Richmond, and the Examiner of the 19th announces that the Confederate authorities have at last determined to treat negro soldiers, who fall into their hands, as prisoners of war. In making this announcement, the Examiner is very ill-natured, and applies its epithets very maliciously, but it says:

Yesterday an order from the Provost Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bond, if they hailed from Maryland or Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves; but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property, from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the United States and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alluded to will save a great deal of litigation. But be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freedmen. That's enough to make them freedmen forever.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

TOBACCO FOR SOLDIERS.—The Confederate soldiers have a tobacco ration, the Union soldiers do not, and the last Congress refused to add it to our soldiers' regular ration. A writer to the Tribune from the Army of the Potomac says it is not understood to be in accordance with the theory of our institutions to compel one set of men to follow the notions of another set on questions of diet and medicine. And yet here are a few scores of Congressmen with hypocritical, super refined, extra-punctilious notions and theories on great tobacco question forcing some half a million of soldiers, *citizen* soldiers, to adopt in practice their side of the issue. It is pure unadulterated tyranny, and of the meanest sort—that which would make your conscience the rule of another man's notions. History does not accord to the Stuarts any great regard for the rights of their subjects when their own ideas or convenience ran counter to them; but King James contented himself with writing his 'Counterblast' against tobacco. He neither procured an act of Parliament nor promulgated an edict prohibiting its use. It remained for the Congress of the United States to dictate thus unrighteously, for under the circumstances the refusal to issue tobacco amounted to a deprivation of it. This on two insuperably accounts: first, that the soldier, not being paid regularly, often has no money to purchase; second, that, during active operations, sutlers are excluded, and there is no tobacco to buy. Congress was told this, knew this, but, with quids in their mouths, voted down the amendment, and then went complacently home to enjoy the post-prandial cigar, with all the sweets of digesting dinner and tobacco-reverie. Were none of them disturbed by visions of haggard soldiers in heated trenches, eating a junk of meat and three hard crackers, and then restless and discontented for want of the pipe which was their solace in all the old home-days they remember and would now make more tolerably these long, long days? Deprive these men of tobacco—it is more than unjust, more than unmerciful, it is worse than folly or blunder, *it is mean!*

Look at it as it is in this army now. The men cannot obtain tobacco. They have not money to buy, and there is little tobacco to be bought. Men who had used it every day for ten and twenty years have not smoked nor chewed since they exhausted what little stock they may have had when they left the Rappahannock. If any have been able to procure a supply since, they have paid twenty prices for it—say, half a month's pay for a common plug, enough for a week, which Government could issue at a cost of twenty-five cents. There are teamsters, whose occasional trips to some water-base have enabled them to traffic in a small way, who have made thousands of dollars, for they sell at an advance of five hundred to one thousand per cent. And this is wrenched from a stipend of sixteen dollars a month—and Congress is responsible.

The question whether the use of tobacco works in the world more harm than good does not enter into the case, for the case is anomalous, exceptional, and transitory. Concede that the nicotian plant is as hurtful as its enemies insist, to deprive the armies of it on compulsion during this war, would not push the "Progress of the Age" very considerably, nor on the contrary will its free use by the same block the wheels materially. One of the arguments urged by grave Senators against tobacco for the soldiers was, that it would be injustice to those who do not use it. Well, quite as many do not eat beans, quite as many do not drink coffee, quite as many discard any one of the articles of the regulation ration, while this is the only one the want of which to those who do want it is a real hardship.

The writer after treating the question mainly as a matter of justice and kindness, says there is another line of argument even more telling. Tobacco saves soldiers' lives—and, in two ways, the one direct, the other indirect. The best medical authorities in this army, some of them men who do not themselves use it, declare that it is a natural antidote to the malaria that lurks in this climate, and slowly poisons our soldiers. The hospital records show that in the case of officers—the test cannot be applied to the men, for, poor fellows, they have none of them used it, bitter thanks to Congress—those who have been sick with camp fever and diarrhoea come in a much large proportion from the non-smokers and non chewers than from the opposite class.

If such is the case with men who have simply continued in their former habits, how much worse would be the showing among those who have been compelled to cease, just when most required, a habit of years' standing? The indirect effect upon their health and spirits, is, however, perhaps the most injurious of the two. Night marches have seemed as long again for want of tobacco. Picket duty has been more wearing and wearisome for want of tobacco. Time has hung heavily and cheerlessly in the trenches for want of tobacco. In camp the hours have passed restlessly, discontentedly for want of tobacco. The first result is that your confirmed nicotian loses in spirit and then he loses in health. Why, there are thousands here who long for the "piping times of peace," not because they are times of peace but because they are piping times.

Well, the remedy. Not Congress till next winter. The Sanitary Commission must take it up, else the boys must continue to suffer. The Commission has seen the need all these months, but has not felt authorized to divert means contributed for other purposes to this. The only way left would seem to be to raise a special fund, to be put into the hands of the Commission for expenditure. Tobacco for the soldiers, and every man who enjoys cigar, pipe, or quid, to contribute that the boys may have that

Plant divine of rarest virtue,
whose
Clouds all other clouds dispels.

New York raised an 'Onion Fund." That was hailed by the soldiers with all thanks and joy. But let there be a 'Tobacco Fund, and the boys will—take Richmond!

In relevant conclusion, and from memory this:

I look upon this round green ball
Where poets sing and warriors fight,
Where Statesmen on their parties call,
And true men struggle for the right,
Where 'mid the sin and woe and strife,
True hearts still bear this heavy life.

And see that all the mighty men,
Whose names like beacons shine from far,
Who wield the sword, and wield the pen,
Each loves and smokes his good cigar,
In spite of all that has been spoke,
The wreath of fame's a wreath of smoke!

And leaving earth my eyes I bend
To heaven, and see that every star
Is but the burning, flaming end
Of some tall angel's lit cigar!
And where the baldric's white stream flashes,
Is but the place they knock their ashes.

YOUTHFUL VETERANS.—The claim of Missouri to have the youngest veteran soldier is disputed by the Keystone State. We are informed that Henry Weideusaul, in his fourteenth year, entered the 46th Pennsylvania infantry, participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kinnesaw, and Peach Tree Creek, was wounded for the first time in the last named fight, and re-enlisted last winter with the greater part of his regiment. He was seventeen years of age on the 1st of July last.

Indiana also puts in her claim, and she deserves full recognition, for she has poured out old and young for the defence of the government. J. W. Hersh, of co. C, 44th Indiana, was first enrolled on the 23d of August, 1861, in the 14th year of his age, participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge; re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and is still a member of the 44th Indiana, being seventeen years old on August 30, 1864.

REBEL DESERTERS. — Two hundred and forty-three deserters from the rebel army yesterday took the oath of amnesty, and were sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. They are representatives of nearly every State in the Southern Confederacy, and deserted Hood's army at Atlanta. Indiana is the favored spot chosen by them for a future home.

☞ Colonel Forney, who has relinquished his European voyage to aid in fighting the abolition battle this fall, was not allowed to throw up his commission in the face of the enemy, and has therefore resumed his "Occasional" letters from Washington to the Philadelphia Press. In his last, he says, with all the emphasis of italics, that "Upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election depend the salvation and restoration of the Union." Having laid down this as a *fact* he, then, in his official character as fugleman, says there is one thing, however, that should be distinctly understood—"those who are receiving advantages from Mr. Lincoln's administration should give to his re-election all their efforts and as much of their means as they can afford." But Colonel Forney evidently is impressed with the idea that the "shoddy aristocrats," as he calls the contractors, "making vulgar displays of their wealth," will not be very willing to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle." He therefore says, if they will not "come forward to contribute to the maintenance of the Administration," let Mr. Lincoln "see to it that all contracts and favors should hereafter be bestowed upon those only who are proven to be in favor of the maintenance of the Union on the basis of her well-understood policy, and let this be infused into every department and bureau under the Government." This is bold and bad, and shows the desperate means which will be resorted to for the purpose of buying a continuance of party power and the control of the immense "contracts" and the distribution of political "favors." But the device will not succeed. McClellan has the hearts of the people and the enthusiastic devotion of the army, and "gold could never buy" a deserter from his standard.

☞ A correspondent asks us if there has been any military interference in elections in any of the Northern States which have supported the Administration. There has been no *direct* interference at the polls, but officers have been dismissed for circulating anti-Administration tickets. The following extract from Special Order No. 119, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 13, 1863, was forwarded to the Governor of New Hampshire:

33. *By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed the service of the United States:* * * * *Lieut. A. G. Edgerly*, Fourth New Hampshire ☞ VOLUNTEERS, ☜ *for 'circulating Copperhead tickets.*

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

It will be perceived that the War Department here stooped to the low partisan trick of denouncing the political opponents of the Administration, who are true and loyal supporters of the government, by a nickname, and took upon itself to degrade a volunteer officer for no less a *crime* than the exercise of a freeman's right. It will be hard to find any authority for such an act in the Army Regulations, while the unrestricted enjoyment of the elective franchise is a solemn guarantee of the Constitution. The barking curs who are snarling at our heels choose to call us "copperheads" too, because we adhere to the conservatism of the Constitution, and have not seen proper to change our views on the policy of conducting the war to put down the rebellion with the weathercock facility of the abolitionists.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ATLANTA.—The news from Atlanta is decidedly of a cheering character. Our Nashville despatch announces that the advance of Sherman's army entered the rebel stronghold at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, and it was expected that the entire army would occupy the city before nightfall. In addition to the Nashville telegram, two despatches were received yesterday evening by General Ewing, from different parties at the front, saying that Sherman's advance had entered the Gate City. No details of the operations are given. The reports are very meagre, and therefore not very satisfactory. Neither of the despatches state that our army has occupied Atlanta—simply the advance. We hope that the statement is true; yet the thought will obtrude that the announcement may possibly be premature. None of the telegrams bear General Sherman's signature—they come from parties in the rear—yet the authors are high in authority, and occupy positions to be well informed in regard to all army movements. If it had not been stated in such a positive manner once before that our advance occupied Atlanta, we would have no misgivings on the point now. We repeat, we sincerely hope that the reports are true. We know that Sherman's army prepared for an important movement a few days ago, which was said must decide the fate of the Gate City—either resulting in its capture, or in defeat to our army. It is more than plausible that the movement was executed with a masterly skill, and glorious victory has crowned our arms. We write at midnight, and do not think that any further reports will be received for the morning issue. We await further details with anxious interest.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Two hundred and eighty-seven rebel prisoners of war were yesterday sent North from the Military Prison in this city—twenty-one commissioned officers to Johnson's Island, and two hundred and sixty-six enlisted men to Camp Chase. They were a portion of the five hundred received from Nashville on Thursday.

What are slaves worth, or ever likely to be worth again in Kentucky?—*Lou. Press.*

Not much, if they belong to abolition masters, and attempt to control the political sentiments of the State. You are worth nothing, but absolutely an incubus on your master.

☞ Notwithstanding all the anticipations of division at Chicago, where "the wish was father to the thought," the convention was very pacific when compared with the abolition gathering at Mobtown, and entire harmony ruled its closing hours.

☞ "Jennie June" does not have the starch taken out of her vigorous style by the dews of the country, for while rusticating at Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, she writes thus to the Editors of the New York Express under date of the 22d ultimo:

In this remote region I have had my attention called to a statement in a recent number of the Evening Express, to the effect that I had sent a copy of my book, "Talk on Women's Topics," to Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by a note expressive of appreciation of her virtues, &c.

Will you please do me the justice to deny this statement. I never sent a book to Mrs. Lincoln, never wrote a note to her expressive of my admiration or appreciation whatever. Mrs. Lincoln can afford to buy her own books and hire her own flunkeys, and I have no idea of supplying her with either one or the other.

Respectfully, JENNIE JUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The following is the concluding portion of Admiral Farragut's official despatch to the Navy Department. The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principles, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and, in this determination, was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, while Paige and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed the guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not manliness to use against their enemies.

Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis. As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at two o'clock P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans on the United States steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
D. D. FARRAGUT, R. A.

Hon. G. WELLES, S. N.

CHICAGO, August 31.

General George B. McClellan was nominated as candidate for President of the United States on the first ballot.

George A. Pendleton was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows: One man nominated here is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated the policy by which your rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. General McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] I stand here to indict him.

A Delegate—I call him to order.

The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the convention.

Mr. Harris read McClelland's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment on the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler he can make and substantiate against McClellan. [Hisses, cheers, and cries of "vote for Jeff Davis!"]

The President wished that the convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires that they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the speaker, and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation.

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was the assassin of State rights, the usurper of liberties, and that, if nominated, he would be beaten everywhere as he was at Antietam. He added that he couldn't go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man; he would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the convention.

The President decided that the point of order was well taken, and amid the wildest confusion Mr. Harris retired from the stand.

Mr. Carrigan said that for many years the relations between that gentleman and himself had been of the most intimate and friendly character, but, in view of the absolute necessity of preserving the morale of the convention, he felt bound to raise the point of order which he had. He now moved that he be allowed to proceed in order.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, a fellow-soldier of McClellan could not remain silent when the name and fame of that distinguished gentleman was so shamefully impugned. The charges were untrue. The Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis; Gen Johnson, of the rebel army, was at Annapolis; a conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislature were the conspirators; they intended that the State should secede, and an ordinance of secession was formed; Maryland was to be invaded, overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union. What did General McClellan do? He simply took the best precautions in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not so done, he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that Gen. McClellan is a tyrant does not know him. A thorough soldier, with the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion, no braver, no more amiable and kind and generous-hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater libel was ever uttered than when such a man is called a traitor. [Applause.]

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy on Thomas H. Seymour, but added that his name was used here without his wish and without the request of the Connecticut delegation.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, explained that what he said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature to vote for McClellan; he did not say that he would not vote for him; he held himself bound for the candidate of the convention.

The name of Governor Powell was withdrawn.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Jones, of Md., regretted that the gentleman who took the stand of defence assumed the ground that he was justified because of collusion between members of the Legislature and any rebel General or army. Had he put it upon the ground that he acted upon creditable evidences, he might have remained silent, but he could not permit the Legislature to remain under such a falsehood.

Gen. Morgan explained that he intended to say that McClellan acted upon testimony regarded as creditable.

Mr. Jones said that so far from being creditable, it has ever been pronounced by the victims of that action as an utter falsehood. The Legislature had no power to pass an ordinance of secession. Those arrested demanded an immediate trial by drumhead court, but instead of giving that which the law guarantees to the poorest, they were told they could have their liberty by giving their parole. Some, worn out by fatigue and imprisonment, had finally procured a parole, but others preferred to yield their lives rather than submit to the humiliating test that was required of them, and they suffered long, and yet to this day they know not their accusers; still, he believed McClellan was too much of a gentleman and Christian to act as he did, except upon what he deemed creditable evidence.

Mr. Holman, of New Jersey, moved that the debate on the candidates be closed, and moved the previous question.

Mr. McNeil, of Illinois, on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour.

CHICAGO, August 31.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The wigwam is again densely packed, and the crowd outside is greater than ever. Immediately after the convention was called to order, a prayer was offered by the Rev. E D Halsey, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliffe then rose and said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again, and he therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment, at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The following communication was then received from the National Democratic Committee, and was presented by Mr Lawrence, of Rhode Island. At a meeting of the National Democratic Convention, held at the Sherman House, Chicago, August 31, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West is the crowning motive which induced the committee to concur in calling a convention in Chicago, now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this committee, that, had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that war is disunion, a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling, so much to be deplored, which is the great barrier to the restoration of peace and union.

(Signed) THOS. B. FLORENCE, Ch'm.
WM. FLYNN, F. A. AIKIN, } Secretaries.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States; Connecticut and Ohio having been passed for the moment, the vote stood as follows—McClellan 162; scattering 64.

The different delegations now began to change their votes and the first result was announced as follows: New Hampshire 7 for McClellan, Vermont 5 for McClellan, Massachusetts 12 for McClellan, Rhode Island 4 for McClellan, Connecticut 6 for McClellan, New York 33 for McClellan, New Jersey 7 for McClellan, Pennsylvania 26 for McClellan, Delaware 3 for Thos. H. Seymour, Maryland 7 for Seymour, Kentucky 11 for McClellan, Ohio 15 for McClellan and 6 for T. H. Seymour, Indiana 9½ for McClellan and 3½ for Seymour, Illinois 16 for McClellan, Michigan 8 for McClellan, Missouri 7 for McClellan and 4 for Seymour, Minnesota 4 for McClellan, Wisconsin 8 for McClellan, Iowa 8 for McClellan, Kansas 3 for McClellan, California 5 for McClellan, Oregon 3 for McClellan. Total—McClellan, 202½; Seymour, 23½.

In announcing the vote of New York Mr. Sanford E Church said, that New York regretted to pass by her favorite son, but she stands now, as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preference for the public good, holding it to be her duty above all others to do all in her power to rescue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it, and having full confidence in the democracy, ability, and patriotism of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, New York will give him her entire electoral vote.

Several delegations have cast their votes for Horatio Seymour. When the call of the States had been gone through with, Gov. Seymour remarked that some gentleman had done him the honor to name him for the nominee. It would be affectation in him to say that their expression of preference did not give him pleasure, but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that for various reasons, private and public he could not be a candidate for the Chicago nomination.

Having made that announcement, he would lack the honor of a man, and would do an injustice to those friends, to permit his name to be used now. As a member of the New York delegation, he personally thought it advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for the nomination. But he was not actuated in this by any doubts of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished General who has been placed in nomination. He knew that General McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that the officer had declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, but he will not any the less honor the high position assigned him by the great majority of the country, because he had not sought it he deserved it.

He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates here. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to a member of that delegation (Mr. Harris) because he did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this convention, participating in the deliberations and refusing to abide by its decisions. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal, and let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrongs done, and as one who did not support him in the delegation, and as one who knows the man will be felt bound to do him the justice, he (Gov. Seymour) would pledge his life that when McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interests of the country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the laws and the Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with tremendous applause; delegates and audience standing by the band raging, and the cheers continuing for several minutes after noon.

A banner, on which was painted the portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed by the wildest shouts of the multitude.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the the German Peoples' Association of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, and accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the Association to the support of the Chicago nominee, was filed.

Mr. Vallandigham said that from the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment, viz., peace; to the end that there may be peace, he then moved that the nomination of McClellan be declared the unanimous sense of this Convention.

Mr. McKean, of New York, seconded the motion, and remarked: We are in the midst of a bloody revolution, and that if the present administration should be continued no man of note here will be safe in his liberties, and I invite all to join in one heart to overthrow it.

Gov. Powell also briefly addressed the convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket will come out of the contest triumphant; the liberties of the people restored, and the prosperity and happiness of this country secured.

Judge Allen, of Ohio, and Mr. Bogy, of New York, and Jas. S. Thayer, of New York, followed with brief speeches, reviewing the history of the country under the Democratic rule, in comparison with the acts of the present Administration, and the promising return of lasting peace and national happiness, with the success of McClellan. The question was then taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried.

The shouts that responded was deafening.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution that Kentucky expects the first act of McClellan, when elected in March next, to open Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free. Carried unanimously.

CHICAGO, August 31.

Mr. Wickliffe said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among them twenty or thirty ladies, are now imprisoned in Louisville, in damp and dirty cells, with only straw to lay upon, and the coarsest fare, and the newspapers of Louisville are forbidden to make the slightest allusion to this terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty—perhaps of his life.

Mr. Cox moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice-President without debate or other business. Carried.

Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

Mr. McDowell nominated D. H. Voorhees, of Indiana.

Mr. Hughes nominated George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickey, of Vermont, nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Mr. Henry nominated August Belmont.

Mr. Hickox nominated J. D. Caton, of Illinois.

Governor Hunt, of New York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.

Mr. Saulsbury nominated Governor Powell, of Kentucky.

The Missouri delegation nominated John S. Phelps, of Missouri.

The New Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of Mr. Pendleton.

The first vote for Vice-President resulted as follows:

James Guthrie 65½, Geo. H. Pendleton 54½, Daniel Voorhees 13, Geo. W. Cass 26, Aug. Dodge 9 J. Caton, 16, Gov. Powell 32½, John S. Phelps 8, blank 11½.

On the second ballot, when New York was called, Judge Parker said, that, having cast her thirty-three votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, she now gave them cheerfully to Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and Geo H. Pendleton, of Ohio, received the unanimous vote of the Convention as their candidate for Vice-President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 28.

Instead of a loss of five thousand by the 5th corps in the battle of the 18th and 20th, it is now definitely asserted that it does not exceed three thousand eight hundred, and, as stragglers continue to come in, it may still recede to two thousand. The loss in the second corps in Thursday's fight may not exceed one thousand two hundred. The rebels are said to be transporting their supplies in wagons from below Reams's Station to Petersburg—a tedious and dangerous business.

NASHVILLE, August 31.

The attacking force at Lebanon numbered twenty men. General Milliken was held a few hours, but released. He was at Gallatin last night.

Accounts are conflicting regarding the number of Wheeler's force. The highest estimate is 6,000. Wheeler's main body is in the vicinity of Decherd and Tullahoma threatening the railroad and bridges at Elk and Duck rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky. Last night 250 of Wheeler's men drove in VanCleve's scouts at Woodbury. A rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck river bridge. The rebel force at Woodbury was under Debrill, whose brigade occupied McMinnville on the evening of the 29th.

A telegram from the commanding officer at Duck river, reports that at 7 P. M. last night, 2,500 rebels were advancing upon the bridge, by the Manchester and Wartrace road.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

To Major-General Dix:

The War Department has received from Gen. Grant a rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from Richmond papers:

CITY POINT, August 30.

The following is from the Richmond Enquirer of this morning:

Mobile, August 26.—The flag-of-truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday.

On Monday evening they concentrated their fire on the fort, when the bombardment was renewed spiritedly. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position, and a line of skirmishers along the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and, with the assistance of the mortar fleet, succeeded in damaging several gun-carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday.

General Paige destroyed everything in front, and spiked his guns, and the garrison, numbering five hundred and eighty-one men, were sent to New Orleans. Seventeen were killed. The number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants are allowed to visit the city. The enemy have a strong force of four thousand on the main land at Grant's Pass.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Mobile, August 28.—There is no change of affairs at this point; all is quiet.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Official reports represent Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan as having joined their forces, and operating against Gen. Sherman's communications between Chattanooga and Nashville, but no report has been received from Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Sheridan is still with his force Charlestown. No operations has taken place since my last. E. M. STANTON.

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1.

I am enabled, from information obtained through rebel prisoners brought in late last night and early this morning, to furnish you the following reliable particulars concerning Wheeler's raid: Leaving Dalton, Wheeler bore by the most direct route toward the Holston river, which he crossed between Strawberry Plains and Knoxville. He encountered but few forces, and, meeting with very little opposition, he then struck toward McMinnville, thence to Sparta, crossing the Cumberland Mountains, and descending through Grassy Grove into Sequatchie Valley, moving down the Chattanooga Railroad. A small force cut the road and wires a short distance beyond Archona, and hastily rejoined the main force that moved rapidly northward in the direction of Nashville, cutting the road at several points.

At Smyrna and Lavergne yesterday Wheeler appeared with his main force, consisting of Martin's, Kelly's, and Harris's divisions, with Williams's independent brigade of cavalry and Freeman's, Hoyt's, and Higgins's batteries, four guns each, and nine Parrotts and three howitzers. At Smyrna the rebels demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused. An attack was at once begun. Our troops took shelter in the stockade, from which they repelled the enemy at every assault. Two guns were ordered up by the enemy, and the stockade was vigorously shelled, but the latter held bravely out and still displays the flag, as prisoners say. Another body of the enemy's forces appeared at Lavergne, and began tearing up the track and burning the ties. Gen. Rousseau, with a heavy column of cavalry, started out last night on the Murfreesboro pike. He encountered the rebel skirmishers four miles out and drove them, capturing a rebel courier. Pushing on he found Wheeler, with his main force, on the same Asylum grounds, seven miles from the city. The burning ties and wood-piles on the railroad made a continuous line of fire for at least four miles.

To-day, a courier, who left Gen. Rousseau's headquarters at 8 A. M., brings a telegram from the General to the effect that he attacked Wheeler at 4 o'clock in the morning, and that he had been fighting him ever since, and was gaining ground. The General says that Wheeler commands in person, and that his force is one of no mean importance. Reinforcements went out to-day at noon to General Rousseau.

Gen. Johnson, Chief of Cavalry Division of Mississippi, and Gen. J. D. Webster, General Sherman's Chief of Staff, are busily engaged in equipping troops for an emergency in which General Johnson will take the command.

Colonel Lomis, of General Rousseau's staff, has found in the quartermasters' offices an abundance of practical artillerymen, who have been organized in companies and furnished with ordnance, and await orders.

General Miller, commanding the post, and staff, are all employed in arranging for the city's defence. Colonel Donaldson has the employes of the quartermaster's department already under arms and drilling. No rebel force now threatening the city is of sufficient strength to justify any apprehensions for its safety.

Later.—The lines that were repaired, connecting with our forces under Gen. Milroy, were cut away again. The road has probably been torn up below Bill Burkle's. Rousseau is still driving the enemy, suffering, however, some loss.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

A special to the Bulletin from Washington says: Reports here place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call. Reinforcements have been sent to the Army of the Potomac at the rate of about 4,000 per week, and this amount, it is believed, will be largely increased before the 5th of September.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.

The nomination of McClellan has been received with great delight by the Democracy of this and other cities in this State. Guns were fired, speeches made, and fireworks let off to celebrate the event. This evening crowds are appearing in the streets, headed by bands. Bonfires are burning, and a meeting on Boggs's Square is going ahead.

HALIFAX, Aug. 31.

The London Times, in an editorial on Grant's assault on Petersburg, credits both sides with great valor, and winds up as follows:

We, from this distance, while we deplore sacrifice, can but admire the heroism which, for three months together, have animated the combatants in this deadly grapple, and we cannot but believe that American character must gain from moral qualities which have been called in action, but as enough has been done for this, we should rejoice to see the belligerents separate with mutual respect, whatever may be the clamor in the streets or churches of New York.

We may depend on it, no man of Gen. Grant's army thinks meanly or maliciously of his Southern adversaries. War, among its other lessons, teaches foes to respect each other, and we sincerely hope that the feelings which must thus be generated, may lead, ere long, to conciliation.

The Index says: We are able to say, with all calmness and safeness, that the prospects of a speedy peace were never so promising—so almost absolutely certain—as now. It is our sincere belief that unless some great disaster befalls the Confederates before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party, assembling in convention at Chicago, will nominate a peace candidate for President, and, within three months thereafter, there will be an armistice.

Some disturbances have occurred at Cork, where a mob paraded the streets; but the police fired a volley of blank cartridges into them, and they scattered and fled in every direction. Slight rioting is also reported at Dundalk and New Rie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The Evening Post's correspondent writes as follows:

New Orleans, August 24.—The heavy bombardment of Fort Morgan, which began early on Monday morning, the 22d ult., is perhaps the most severe firing which has been directed against rebel fortifications, except Fort Sumter. The range was obtained previous to the opening of the cannonade on that day, so on the morning of the 22d, Commodore Farragut's fleet, including the flag-ship and other large vessels, the monitors, the ram Tennessee, and some blockading vessels, took part in the bombardment in conjunction with the land forces. These were situated on Mobile Point, in the rear of the fort, and heavy mortar batteries were planted within. The vessels were stationed on each side of Mobile Point, and the fort was therefore invested on three sides. The firing, from early morn till 6 o'clock, was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy. The site from Fort Gaines, and other prominent points, from which the joint operations of the fleet and the land forces could be witnessed, covered the entire field, and the appearance of the bombardment is described as most grand and sublime. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort, or over it, was constant. Their aim was unusually good, and the explosion of their 11 inch and 15-inch shells could be distinguished from the bursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre.

The ram Tennessee assisted in the action, and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in continual broadsides, and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the army. The regular discharge of cannon in various directions around the fortifications, the flying of the missiles, and their loud and often simultaneous explosion, cannot be adequately described. This rapid work continued till ten o'clock, and then slacked somewhat, though the firing was kept up. In all this time the rebels, who were constantly driven from their guns, did little work. An officer who witnessed the whole of the heavy bombardment was able to distinguish but four shots from Fort Morgan after the principal work of the day began from our batteries. It does not appear that the rebels had any hope of being able to resist the attack of our forces. The confidence of the officers of the naval and land forces is complete.

It is asserted as the opinion of persons, who are best qualified to judge, that the capture of the city is just as favorable as the capture of Fort Morgan was. The certainty of that result is not questioned by the officers, and it is held that we may hear of the fall of Mobile much sooner than we have been accustomed to expect. It is understood that the rebel land force at Mobile is quite small.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.

Late advices from Fort Riley say: The Indian outrages have increased the past ten days. On the 19th ult. a train from Santa Fe to Leavenworth was attacked at Cimmeron Springs. Ten men were killed, all the stock captured and the train abandoned. On the 21st ult. 200 Indians attacked several trains sixty miles west of Laramie, and nearly all the stock captured. Large bodies are congregating near Laramie.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

John F. Wood, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson.

Two regiments, composed of employes in the quartermaster's department at Alexandria, have organized and the officers commissioned.

The Republican of to-day says: We are authorized and requested to announce, that, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jacques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, have ever been nor are they authorized to express any desires, views, or opinions of the President, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of the negotiations for peace beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated by Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, unofficially or privately.

Mr Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Col. J. White while they were in Richmond is correct. They assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue; indeed, while on the subject it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and White passes through our military lines, but he did not request General Grant to open a correspondence with General Lee to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely that Gen Grant would pass them through his military line—nothing more.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 31.

The rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their names as signatures to their despatches, which has been neglected by a number of these gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit giving it need not hope to remain. It is required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division, or detachment, where they can be addressed or sent for at all times. Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in the despatch dated August 24th, describing the battle of the 19th, and the statements are essentially the subject of complaint, namely: that the 2d division, 5th corps, broke, and that our line was then forced back. The 2d division, it is claimed, did not break, nor did any other, before a direct assault.

All was quiet last night, and everything is to-day, along the lines, and the position of affairs is not materially altered.

Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily in large numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 1.

A rebel force estimated to be about 10,000 strong, with twelve guns, were within seven miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight this morning. Major-General Rousseau, with a body of cavalry and infantry started yesterday evening, and met the enemy's advance guard early this morning. Sharp skirmishing ensued, with varying success. At last accounts, Rousseau had driven the rebels three miles toward Murfreesboro. Messengers from the advance report that Wheeler's whole force is between this city and Murfreesboro. There is a considerable force of rebels also at Lebanon. Some prisoners and wounded have been brought in from Rousseau's front.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The Herald's correspondent with the Army of the Potomac says the canal at Dutch Gap will soon be in readiness for use.

The 1st New York Mounted Rifles is re-enlisting for three years more.

A mysterious-looking, and to all appearances a formidable craft, has been discovered lying in one of the creeks emptying into the James.

She appears to be waiting for some of the monitors up the James, when she will run out and cut off a retreat. The rebels are erecting batteries to command our position at Dutch Gap. The rank and file of the rebel army are generally under the impression that if they desert they will be placed in the front ranks.

General Grant issued an order that those who voluntarily come within our lines shall have transportation to their homes, if within our lines, or to any point North they may choose. This order he circulated in the enemy's camps.

The Herald's Mobile correspondent says on the morning of the 23d Capt. Taylor, bearing a white flag and accompanied by forty men, marched out of Fort Morgan carrying a small sail boat with the intention of going to the flag-ship, three or four hundred yards distant, with a note from General Page proposing to surrender.

A check was put upon this by Gen. Bailey, who said the army and navy were one, and as his artillery commanded Fort Morgan, and every foot of Mobile Point outside of the fort, he would not permit a boat's crew to pass off from shore on any pretence whatever.

Soon after General Granger arrived, and the note to Admiral Farragut was taken by him saying that he would communicate its contents to the Admiral in a short time. The demand for unconditional surrender was made and granted. The result of the victory at Mobile may be summed up thus:

We compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell. The surrender of Fort Gaines, almost destroyed, compelled the surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered the strongest fortification in the United States. We have taken 1,500 prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war, also provisions enough to feed the garrisons for six months.

We have captured, and have ready for use, the ram Tennessee, the strongest war vessel afloat. Also several other war vessels, and have penned up at least three English blockade runners.

All this has cost the army one man killed and six wounded, and the navy the loss of the Tecumseh and a part of her crew, and a very few casualties on other ships.

The Herald's Washington special says: The 8th Illinois cavalry have just returned from a scout to Upperville, Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. They had orders from Sheridan to arrest all able bodied men between 18 and 50. Accordingly 32 such men were brought in, including a few of Mosby's men.

The party destroyed 7,000 pounds of wool, and captured 1,000 pounds of cotton yarn. They also secured 35 horses. They could not get a fight out of Mosby, although he is reported to have 600 men and 5 pieces of artillery.

NASHVILLE, September 2.

Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Federal force will enter to-day.

Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was burned by Wheeler's forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the rebel force to within three miles of Lavergne, late in the afternoon yesterday, meeting with stubborn resistance. Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column left the Murfreesboro pike, going to the right. At 2 o'clock the whole force was moving for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, in the direction of Franklin, with Rousseau in close pursuit. Persons just in from Franklin report that town in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars are not yet received. Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were 5 killed. Fifty or seventy-five wounded were brought in.

A small body of rebels fired on a train on the T. and A. Railroad, at Brentwood, eight miles from here. The rebel loss yesterday was eight killed and fifteen wounded. We captured a number of prisoners. There is no telegraphic communication south of this point.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MOBILE BAY, August 23.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Captain Taylor, asking for the terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are: First, The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its walls, and in the same condition in which it is now; Second, The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of most civilized nations toward prisoners of war; Third, Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

Very respectfully, E. P. DRAYTON,
Captain United States Navy.

FORT MORGAN, August 23.

Capt. E. P. Drayton, U. S. N., on part of Admiral Farragut, and Brigadier General Granger:

GENTLEMEN: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted, and inserted in the capitulation. I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock and to embark. As soon as possible reply.

A. T. PAIGE,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The Bristol (East Tennessee) Gazette of the [illegible]th ult says that the Union cavalry forces charged into Rogersville, and captured the Hon. J. B. Heiskell, Col. Walker, Lieut. Bevans, and the Provost Marshal, together with 19 privates. Three of the prisoners were shot in cold blood by a deserter from the rebel army. In the mean time artillery had been sent from Knoxville to the vicinity of Bull's Gap, while a heavy force of cavalry advanced in that direction. On Tuesday they attacked the rebels, who fell back to Jonesboro. We learn the Yankees have advanced to within a few miles of Kingston. The Gazette says intelligence from East Tennessee reports the condition of our people in that country as becoming more and more distressing.

The Petersburg Express says the Yankees had routed the rebels at Jonesboro, and were destroying the railroad north and south of that town. They intend to hold their position at Jonesboro, so as to compel Hood to fall back. The Yankee force is estimated at from 12,000 to 13,000. Jackson's cavalry had attacked them, and the fight was still going on.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 2.

To General Dix:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress, will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to 300,000 men, to meet and to take the place of, first, the enlistments in the navy; second, the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertions; and third, the hundred-day troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this fall.

100,000 troops more promptly furnished, are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing touch to the rebel forces yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts, and to guard all the lines of communication, and free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every State.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following telegram from Gen. Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, confirms the capture of that city:

Sherman has taken Atlanta. The 20th corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon Railroad, near East Point. A battle was fought near that point, in which Sherman was successful. Particulars not known.

H. W. SLOCUM, Major-General.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Gen Sherman with Gen. Hood. The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy. Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept 2.

The reporter says that the following despatch passed through the Portland, Maine, telegraph office yesterday:

St. Catherines, Canada West, Sept. 1.—B. Weir, Halifax: Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches very satisfactory. Tell Fillmore not to oppose.

G. N. SANDERS.

NEW YORK, September 2.

The Herald's Washington special, of the 2d, says there is great rejoicing in Washington this morning over the news of Atlanta being in our possession. It appears that, while the rebel cavalry was operating upon Sherman's rear, that officer was prosecuting this movement successfully, and this morning entered the city of Atlanta, and found this compelled its evacuation by Hood.

The transmission of this intelligence over the wires, which have been cut for several days, says that Rousseau has been successful in his effort to dislodge the cavalry expedition of Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan, and has driven them from the road.

The capture of Atlanta secures the possession of the whole State of Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebel leaders more desperate than ever before.

It was well known that Hood added materially to his strength by the conscription of a number of boys and old men, who were behind the works outside, and rendered very good service. Outside of the works this very strength would prove a great source of weakness and a terrible cost of powder and provender.

The purpose of Sherman, which begun in the movement on the night of the 26th, was to deprive the rebel commander of this strength and his protecting works at Atlanta; in other words, Sherman hoped by flanking Atlanta and cutting off his supplies to force Hood out to fight, and thus with his largely preponderating force to whip him in open field, and with this view Sherman moved on the night in question with twenty days' rations and all his army except the 20th corps (Slocum's), which had been withdrawn from the front of Atlanta to the Chattahoochie bridge. There remains a corps of observation, and to occupy Atlanta in the event of Hood's abandoning it; it is also employed to look after communications and hurry forward by railroad supplies to whatever position Sherman might assume.

The army is reported to have moved in the following order: 23d corps in advance, followed by the 14th under Davis, 15th under Logan, 16th under Ransom, 17th under Blair, and 4th under Stanley, in the order named, all making a flank movement, with strong skirmish lines on the eastern flank and on the front and rear. East Point was left to the east, and at dawn Hood found Sherman gone.

The Herald's special, dated Falling Waters, August 31, in the evening, says, that for two days past Averill has been demonstrating against the enemy with a view of facilitating the plans and carrying out the orders of Sheridan.

To day we attacked the enemy on three different roads for the purpose of making him develop his strength. On the Charlestown and Girardstown roads there was nothing but light skirmishing, while on the Winchester pike there was all that we had hoped for and desired on this road.

Early in the morning we attacked the enemy's outposts and drove his pickets in their reserves and toward Clarksville. In the evening we made another attack on the same line, when the rebels placed a division in line and advanced, no doubt to ascertain the strength of the party so persistently annoying them. Between one and two o'clock the enemy's line had reached the outskirts of Martinsburg.

At this time we opened fire from two sections of Withers' battery. Soon after, the enemy returned the fire from six guns on an eminence somewhat to the right of Martinsburg.

The rebel line of infantry pressed our right and centre, where was deployed a portion of Spoonmaker's brigade. On our left was stationed Col. Powell's brigade. There was not so heavy a proportion of shells from the rebels, and the Union guns passed over the town without striking one of the houses in it.

The Tribune's special insists that there has been a tender of a foreign loan, and that it is under consideration in the Treasury Department.

A despatch to the World, dated Sheridan's headquarters, Aug. 30, in the evening, says that the enemy's main force is supposed to have concentrated at Bunker Hill, about eight miles distant, across the Occoquan.

It is now understood he is gradually withdrawing his forces and making up the Valley via Middleton and Strasburg. Our cavalry is on the alert, and may have something favorable to report very soon.

There has been but little skirmishing in the front since Monday, and the prospects of a battle in this valley seems dimmer every day.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

☞ Atlanta has been occupied by the Federal forces, and General Sherman now holds securely the key of all northern and central Georgia. As the taking of Chattanooga lost to the rebels the use of the main railroad from Virginia to Memphis, so they are now deprived of the means of travel from Charleston and Augusta to Montgomery and Mobile by their inability to hold Atlanta. The terrible efforts made by Hood to keep his footing in the doomed city show how vitally important its position was to him. Of the many brilliant movements made by General Sherman since he commenced his Georgia campaign, the crowning achievement is the strategy which compelled Hood to leave his strongly-intrenched position and evacuate his works. Our Saturday noon despatches showed us that Sherman's apparent falling back toward the line of the Chattahoochie had the effect anticipated. A day or two for repose and refitting, and the splendid Union army will again be on the move. With the capture of Atlanta, Sherman's work of crushing the rebellion has just commenced. The railroads must be destroyed in the direction of Augusta and Macon. The fall of Atlanta will have its influence upon the siege of Mobile; and, when General Sherman has cut the Muscogee road between Macon and Girard or Columbus, the Confederacy will be permanently divided on the mountain region, as it was by the fall of Vicksburg, which separated all the trans-Mississippi region from the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

We feel that Sherman and his noble army are entitled to the plaudits of a grateful country, and they will receive the highest commendations for their untiring zeal and perseverance. Their movements are directed doubtless in harmony with Grant's operations before Richmond, and we may expect ere long a re-echo of the success at Atlanta from the banks of the James river.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE.—The Baltimore Convention, which renominated Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency, adopted a platform of which the following resolution is a part:

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

This resolution, in pledging the Republican party to "uphold and maintain" the proclamation of emancipation, pledges the party to prosecute the war until slavery shall be abandoned by the revolting States, inasmuch as the proclamation declares not only that "all persons held as slaves" within those States "are and henceforward shall be free," but that "the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." The Republican party is thus pledged by its platform to prosecute the war not for the re-establishment of the supremacy of the constitution but for the establishment of the supremacy of the proclamation of emancipation. The party formally declares that it will accept peace on no basis except the abandonment of slavery by the revolting States.

This formal declaration of the party is sufficiently explicit; but, if there were any room for doubt upon the subject, the following declaration of the candidate of the party would shut out all doubt:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, *and the abandonment of slavery*, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This declaration leaves the subject too clear for rational dispute.

The Republican party, we repeat, is pledged to accept peace on no basis except the abandonment of slavery by the revolting States, and of course to prosecute the war until peace on this basis shall be attainable. In other words, the Republican party is pledged to accept peace on no basis except the destruction of the Union under the Constitution and the construction of a new government out of the vagaries of abolitionism, and to prosecute the war until this revolutionary and visionary project shall be realized. Such is the issue formally tendered by the Republican party in the pending contest for the Presidency.

This issue the Chicago Convention, representing the conservatives of the country, has formally accepted, by adopting the subjoined platform, and by nominating George B. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency. We here give the entire platform from the official text, as we believe an authentic copy has not appeared before in our columns:

1. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

2. That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

3. That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

4. That the aim and object of the Democratic party are to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

5. That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

6. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and the seamen of our navy, who now are and have been in the field under the flag of their country, and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The conservatives of the country are pledged hereby to accept peace "on the basis of the Federal Union of the States," and to restore peace on this basis "at the earliest practicable moment." That is to say, they are pledged at once to accept peace on no other basis, and to strive for peace on this basis at the earliest moment. These are the grand points of the platform with respect to peace or war. And of these points as of all other points in the platform our standard-bearer is a noble embodiment.

As we have cited above a recent declaration of Mr. Lincoln's in illustration of the Republican platform, we cite below in illustration of the Democratic or conservative platform the peroration of General McClellan's recent oration upon the laying of the corner stone of the Battle Monument at West Point:

To efface the insult offered our flag; to save ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America; to preserve our government from destruction; to enforce its just power and laws; to maintain our very existence as a nation;—these were the causes that compelled us to draw the sword.

Rebellion against a government like ours which contains the means of self adjustment and a pacific remedy for evils should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternative for our choice is its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country.

It was in this cause, and with these motives, that so many of our comrades gave their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such a devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after-ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? that, after all these noble lives freely given, we hesitated, and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that!

Oh, spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend us your own indomitable will, and, if it be permitted you to commune with these still chained by the trammels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of danger and tribulation, cheer the firm, strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salvation of the republic and the triumph of our grand old flag!

In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of state, there is one beacon light, to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great nation has played its part in history; it cannot be that our sun, which arose with such bright promise for the future, has already set forever. It must be the intention of the overruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified, and chastened by our trials, as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur; we comprehend them only as we look back upon them in the far distant past.

So it is now.

We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator—they are too high and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history, and His own revealed Word, teach us that His ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us then honestly and manfully play our part, seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unwaveringly in the beneficence of the God who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward, amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has he supported us thus far for naught. If we do our duty, and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need.

Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism, and honor.

This most eloquent and beautiful passage is but the development of a single point in the platform of the party which has placed its banner in the hands of General McClellan. The passage requires no comment.

Such is the Presidential issue as defined by the platforms and by the candidates of the two great parties in the country. The issue is peace at the earliest practicable moment on the basis of the Union of the Constitution, or interminable war, with the ever-receding vision of peace on the basis of the destruction of the Union of the Constitution and the construction of a new government out of the vagaries of abolitionism. In other words the issue is an honorable peace at the earliest moment, or an endless war, with the [illegible] prospect of a peace, which, if it should ever be attained, would prove both [illegible] and transient, since it must rest on the ruins of the liberties of the people. This is the issue. One of more tremendous import was never submitted to the decision of a free people.

"That old Democrat, George S. Hillard, of Boston, said: "The South went out under Mr. Lincoln, and by the grace of God I will see them come back under him."

We take this extract from the Press's report of Mr. Maynard's speech at the Court-House last Friday night. The statement here respecting the Hon. George S. Hillard appeared the other day in one of the abolition papers of Chicago. We are authorized to say that the statement is false. Mr. Hillard is the earnest adversary of Mr. Lincoln, and the warm friend of General McClellan, whose biography he has just written, and whose cause he will vigorously support in the ensuing campaign.

WHEELER—DESTRUCTION OF ROAD.—From a gentleman fully cognizant of the facts, and wholly reliable, who arrived in the city last night from Nashville and below, we learn that Wheeler has inflicted immense damage to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. His force is estimated at 10,000 men, and, as he retreats northward, one of his divisions is employed in the destruction of the road. There is one single stretch of fifteen miles, where every culvert, bridge, cross-tie, and iron rail has been destroyed. The iron is so badly injured as to be rendered worthless for future use. As Rousseau advances, strong fatigue parties are pushed forward to repair the road. Several thousand laborers are now at work on the line in Rousseau's rear. No trains have left for points south of Nashville for several days.

☞ On Thursday evening last, a Captain Bryant, an imported Arkansas cutthroat, with four guerilla comrades, dashed up to the house of an old man familiarly known as Uncle Joe Coonas, about ten miles from Brandenburg, and represented himself as a friend. But the old man happened to see a rebel flag on his hat, and fired upon him, at the same time receiving the fire of Bryant. Several rounds followed, and the result was that the leader of the gang was killed, his flag shot through, and his horse wounded. Uncle Joe was hurt in one arm and in the breast, and it is feared mortally. Bryant before he died boasted that the rebels were five hundred strong in Meade county.

GONE TO THE GUERILLAS.—Wm. Martime and Wm. Pollard, two young men of Henry county, a few days ago surprised their friends by joining Jesse's band of guerillas. They stated as a reason for the act that they could not remain quietly at home and be forced to submit to the insults frequently offered by negro soldiers. One day last week the Smithfield post-office was robbed by Jesse's gang of thieves. On the same day, and at the same place, Bryant's store was broken open and plundered. Mr. Wm. Palmer, residing near Campbellsburg, has suffered a good deal by depredations. On Friday night, the outlaws were encamped on his farm.

☞ On Wednesday night last, at the Democratic ratification meeting in Cleveland, a man named Eugene Murphy was struck in the bowels by a rocket and killed.

☞ Bilious Fevers, which often prevail so fatally at the South and West, may be prevented by the timely use of OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. It should be commenced on appearance of the earliest symptoms, which not unfrequently precede the attack several days, and even weeks. The sensation of fatigue on slight exertion, derangement of the stomach, weariness of the limbs, wandering pains, dejection of spirits, are the usual warnings.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.
s30, Tu Th&Sat.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, C. T. MERRIMAN, merchant, Fourth street, to Miss MAGGIE A. WILLIAMSON, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, September 1, 1864, at Beech Grove, Jefferson county, Ky., by Rev. Geo. G. Mullins, Mr. JOHN T. ROGERS to Miss SUDDY S. PHILLIPS.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Neyine, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. EX. NORTON, late of Paducah, Ky. now of New York, to Miss LUCY P., eldest daughter of Col. W. S. Moore, of Christian county, Kentucky.

DIED,

On the 31st of August, at 10 P. M., Mrs. LAURINDAY, wife of Z. D. Parker.

At the residence of his brother, G. H. Mars, in Thompson Township Jo Daviess county, August 25th, ROBERT M. MARS, aged 59 years and 10 days.

On the morning of the 29th, PIERCE STUCKY, aged 12 years and 4 months, youngest son of Frederick and Louisa H. Stucky. d1*

On Wednesday evening, WILLIE GLOVER, son of Tho. D. and Ann Eliza Tilford, aged eight years and two months.

On Monday, August 29th, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Burlington, Oldham county, Ky., PHILIPINA, only daughter of Frederick and Caroline Brenner, aged one year, five months, and twenty six days.

In this city, on Thursday, September 1, 1864, in the [illegible]th year of her age, Mrs. LYDIA F. HAWES, wife of Henry W. Hawes.

Drowned, at the foot of Fifth street, Louisville, Sept. 2, 1864, at 1 o'clock, DAVID R., only son of W. O. and Sarah A. Williams, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 11 years and 5 months.

On Friday morning, at three o'clock, September 2d, 1864, MATTIE BELL, daughter of L. A. and Mary J. Wood, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Died, August 15th, after a very short illness, Mrs. RACHEL C. KAYE, wife of F. A. Kaye, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

Died, of apoplexy, August 29th, 1864, WILLIAM A. HAMBLEN, in the 73d year of his age.

Brother Hamblen died as he had ever lived, a strictly honest and exemplary man. He was in the war of 1812, and did good service in defence of his country. He was a staunch Union man, and much devoted to the Constitution that our fathers pledged their honors to sustain.

As he had always been fond of the sport of angling, he started to Bedford, Ky., in company with a friend for the purpose of capturing some of the finny tribe. He had been quite cheerful all along the journey, and said that he felt better than usual. But alas! the words had scarcely been spoken when he fell from his horse a corpse to the town of Bedford, Trimble county, Ky. His remains were taken to his late residence, in Shelby county, where a large number of his friends, neighbors, and his Masonic Brethren of Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Floydsburg, and Eminence assembled and followed to the grave the remains of their beloved brother, and, in Masonic honors, committed dust to dust, until the resurrection morn, when the earth and the sea shall give up their dead. J. D.

s3 d&w1

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1864.

We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	240	245
Silver	229	......
Exchange—		
New York	½	par@¼
Philadelphia	do.	do
Boston	do.	do
Baltimore	[illegible] dis	½ to par.
Kentucky Bank notes	1@2	3@1
[illegible] Vouchers, City	[illegible] dis.	......
do do. country	10@15 dis	......
Orders on Washington	6½ dis.	

BANK NOTE LIST.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana. Five per cent U. S. Notes.

UNCURRENT.

New England..		1 dis.	Illinois—		
New York—			Solvent	8	dis.
State		1 dis.	Michigan	2	dis.
City		1 dis.	Iowa	1	dis.
Pennsylvania—			Wisconsin—		
Philadelphia		1 dis.	Solvent	8	dis.
Pittsburg		1 dis.	Missouri—		
Interior		1½ dis.	In good cdt.	1	dis.
Indiana—			Discredited	5@10	dis.
Free Banks..		½ dis.	Louisiana—		
Virginia—			Solvent	5@7	dis.
Wheel'g City	2@3	dis.	Merch. Bk.	40	dis.
Jeffersonville			Cresc't City		
Br. N. W.			Bank	60	dis.
Bank	60	dis.	Bk. of Louisiana	35	dis.
Parkersburg & Wellsb'g	30	dis.	Tennessee—		
Morgantown			Union	3	dis.
and Point			Planters'	3	dis.
Pleas't Br.			Bk. of Tennessee	33	dis.
Mer & Mec.					
Bank	30	dis.	Other Bks.	50@75	dis.
Eastern	75	dis.	N. Carolina	74	dis.
Maryland—			S. Carolina	74	dis.
Baltimore	1	dis.	Alabama	74	dis.
Interior	1½	dis.	Georgia	74	dis.

ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 ℔ cent at $3 5[illegible], and 98 ℔ cent at [illegible]. 2 ℔ cent off to the trade.

BUTTER—In good demand. We quote common to good at 40@45.

BEESWAX—Prices unchanged at at 72c.

BARK—The market rules steady at $13 for chestnut, on wagon, and $16 for stack measure.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet. We quote bale rope at 9@10c for machine, and 9½@10 for hand-made. Manilla rope at 2[illegible]@27c, bump rope at 1[illegible]c, hemp twine at 25@30c, batting twine at 20c, and baling twine at 1[illegible]@[illegible]c.

BAGGING—Prices are steady at 11@20.

BEANS—Unchanged at $2 75@2 90, the latter being an outside figure.

BROOMS—Common saleable at $2 50@3, fancy at $2 75@3 25, and extra Shaker at $3 75@4 ℔ dozen.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week and prices advanced to 22c for Western Reserve and 23c for Hamburg.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices advanced, with sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 24@25c, and 22@23c for tallow.

COTTON YARNS—In fair demand at the same prices. We quote sales of No. 500 at 90c, No. 600 at 85c, and No. 700 at 80c.

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged. We quote cotton twine at $1 50, and candlewick at $1 75.

COAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 35c ℔ bushel. The receipts during the week were fair.

COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 65c, whiskey at $2 25, do iron-bound at $3 25, pork at $2 50, half barrels $1 60, do iron-bound $2 25, ham tierces $1 50, ten-gallon kegs $1 20, do iron-bound $1 60, five-gallon $1 00, do iron-bound $1 25. Barrel staves $24@25 ℔ 1,000.

DRIED BEEF—Sales of canvassed at 21c ℔ lb.

EGGS—The market ruled steady during the week and sales were made at 16@18c ℔ doz.

FLOUR—The market for flour was quiet throughout the week. We quote extra and family flour at $9 75@10 50, superfine at $8 75@9 ℔ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is a good demand, and prices are unchanged at 78c.

GROCERIES.—The market was quiet, and prices are lower. We quote Rio coffee at from 51@52c.; New Orleans brown sugar firm, and we quote at 24@26c; standard, powdered, and granulated, is selling at 32@33c. We quote New Orleans molasses at $1 15@1 18, and sirups $1 20@1 40. Pepper 47@48c. Spice 38@40c. Ginger 44@45c. Rice 15@16c. Teas $1 60@2 40.

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat during the week were moderate, and we quote nominally red at $1 80@1 89, and white at $1 90@1 95.

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 30, for ear and shelled.

The market for oats was fair at 80@90c.

The market for barley was very quiet, almost nothing doing in it. We quote nominally at $1 75.

Rye is dull and nominal.

GREASE—Higher. We quote brown at 14c, yellow at 14½c, and white at 15c. Butcher lard at 18c. Tallow at 16½@18c.

GINSENG—Unchanged. We quote sales at $1 45.

HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offering, and prices remain unchanged. Kentucky is saleable at $1 35@1 50 ℔ ton. A good article commands higher prices.

HIDES—The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 10@11c salted at 13@14c, dry salted at 18@20c, dry flint at 20@22c, hogskins 40@50c each, and sheepskins $1 00@1 25.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week at our last quotations. We quote at $20@23 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Unchanged. The demand is about equal to the supply. Sales at 25@30c.

IRON AND STEEL—Unchanged. We quote pig iron, hot blast at $78@80 per ton. No cold blast in the market. Sheet iron S. C. 13c, C. C. 14c, Juniata 15c. Bar iron S. C. 9c, C. C. 10¼c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 14c, Bencoin 16c. Horse-shoes 17@18c, mule do 20@21c, plough slabs 10½c, plough plates 11½c, inch hoop iron 12½c, Norway rail rods 21c. Steels—cast 60c, Crawley, German, and E. B. 40c, spring 18@20c, and A. B. at 16c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 65@1 75 for lime, and $2@3 25 ℔ bbl for hydraulic cement, and $5@6 for plaster.

LUMBER—We quote as follows:

2d common, or fencing	$35@[illegible] ℔ M	
2d do	65	do
1st do	70	do
Clear	80	do
Hemlock	35	do
2d common, floring	—	do
1st do do	85	do
2d do weather-boarding (rough)	40	do
1st do do do	50	do
Pine joist and timbers	35@40	do
Locust posts	40 ℔ 100	
Cedar posts	45	do
Common shingles	7 00@8 00	

LEAD AND SHOT—Market firm, and prices unchanged. We quote pig lead at 20½c, bar lead at 20c. Shot patent $6; buckshot $6 25.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 51@56c, hemlock at 48@52c, bridle at 54@70c, harness 45@50c, skirting at 52@54. Calfskins—City $2@2 25, and French $3 50@4 ℔ lb.

MALT—The market is fair, and prices advanced to $2 15@2 20.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Kentucky bright, $1 00@1 50; medium, 75@$1 25; dark, 75@$1 00; Tennessee, 75@$1 00; Virginia, $1 50@2 50; Missouri bright from $1 50@1 75; medium, $1 00@1 50, and dark work 75@$1 00 per lb.

MACKEREL—Remain unchanged. No. 1 large $26 50; No. 2 large $17 00; No. 1 medium selling at $21 00; No. 2 medium $15 00; No. 3 large $14 50; No. 3 medium $11 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Prices nominal.

NAILS—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at $9 50, 8d at $9 75, 6d at $10, 4d at $10 25, 3d at $11, 2d at $12. Cut spikes, 6 to 3 inch, $9 75; wrought from $14@15; horse shoe nails from 50@60c.

OAKUM—We quote at $18@20c per lb.

OILS—Unchanged—Linseed sold at $1 60@1 65. Lard firm at $1 75@1 80. Coal and carbon oils unchanged to 90c@$1. Benzoine is selling at 65c, lubricating oils ranging from 45@65c.

ONIONS—In good demand at $5 50@5 75 ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—Unchanged at $45 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions were light though prices advanced. Lard is held at 23@24c. Clear bacon sides advanced to 22@24c. Hams are selling at 24@27½c.

POWDER—Advanced to $22 50@13 ℔ keg.

SALT—Prices unchanged to 75c. Receipts during the week fair.

SODA—Unchanged at 12@12½c.

SOAP—Market advanced, with sales at 14@14½c. for palm, and 16@16½c for German soap, for cash.

STARCH—Unchanged. We quote at 9½@10c.

SEEDS—There was an active demand for seeds during the week, and prices rule very high. We quote clover at $16@15; timothy at $6 50@6 75; clean blue grass at $2@2 25; orchard grass at $1 50@2; red top at $2 per bushel. These are the selling prices from stores.

LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET—We quote as follows:

Men's Wax whole lea. Brogans	1 75@2 00
Men's Kip whole lea. Brogans Army	1 85@2 00
Men's Split pp. & ½w Brogans	1 60@1 70
Men's Buff pp. & ½w Brogans	1 80@2 00
Men's Calf pp. & ½w Brogans	2 00@2 50
Men's peg high cut Oxfords	2 00@2 50
Men's peg high cut Balmoral	2 25@2 75
Men's sew. high cut Balmoral	3 50@4 00
Men's sew. high cut Oxfords	3 25@3 50
Men's Kip boots	3 00@4 50
Men's Calf boots common	3 25@4 50
Men's Calf boots good	5 00@6 00
Men's Calf boots dress	5 50@6 50
Men's Kip boots sew	6 50@8 00
Boy's Wax pp. & ½w Brogans	1 20@1 50
Boy's Kip pp. & ½w Brogans	1 25@1 50
Boy's Calf pp. & ½w Brogans	1 50@1 75
Boy's peg high cut Oxfords	1 50@1 75
Boy's peg high cut Balmoral	1 60@2 00
Wom. Kip lace hld. boots	1 20@1 40
Wom. Buff lace hld. boots	1 35@1 70
Wom. Calf lace hld. boots	1 75@2 00
Wom. Goat lace hld boots	1 75@1 80
Wom. Imit. lace hld boots	1 35@1 50
Wom. Peb. lace hld boots	1 50@1 70
Wom. Kid lace hld boots sewed	1 50@1 50
Wom. Kid lace hld Balmoral	1 8[illegible]@3 50
Wom. Congress gaiters	2 00@3 00

TAR—Selling at $7 20 (gallon kegs) per dozen.

TINNERS' STOCK.—Tin is very firm at the annexed prices. Sales to-day at the following prices:

TIN PLATES.

10X14	IC.	(charcoal)	per box	$32 50
10X14	IX.	"	"	37 00
12X12	IC.	"	"	31 00
12X12	IX.	"	"	35 00
14X20	IC.	"	"	32 00
14X20	IX.	"	"	37 00
14X20	IXX.	"	"	33 00
14X20	IXXX.	"	"	38 00
100 plate	DX.	"	"	35 00
100 "	DXX.	"	"	37 00
100 "	DXXX.	"	"	41 00
10X14	IC.	(coke)	"	28 50
14X20	IC.	(roofing)	"	29 50
14X20	IX.	"	"	33 50

BLOCK TIN.

Large pig 75c, small pig 80c per lb.

COPPER.

Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@56c, copper pitts 65 per lb

BOILED SHEET IRON AND ZINK.

First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per lb. Zink 28c.

CHARCOAL SHEET IRON.

Nos. 18 to 27 at 12½ per lb.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 25c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12, at 27c ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—In the former part of the week prices declined. On Thursday and Friday they advanced, though to-day another decline manifested itself. Sales during August 7,618 hhds; during July 6,946; during the week 1,511 against 1,689 hhds the previous week. The receipts during the week amount to 1,521 against 1,794 the previous week. Sales to-day of 223 hhds as follows: 5 at $9 25@9 75, 21 at $10@10 75, 39 at $11@11 75, 11 at $12@12 75, 11 at $13@13 75, 4 at $14@14 75, 9 at $15@15 75, 7 at $16@16 75, 10 at $17@17 75, 4 at $18 25@18 75, 3 at $19@19 75, 7 at $20 25@20 75, 4 at $21 25@21 75, 1 at $22 25, 6 at $23@23 75, 8 at $24@24 75, 5 at $25@25 75, 6 at $26@26 75, 7 at $27@27 75, 6 at $28@28 75, 3 at $29 50@29 75, 7 at $30@30 50, 2 at $31@31 25, 2 at $32 50@32 75, 4 at $33@33 75, 6 at $34 2[illegible]@34 75, 4 at $35@35 50, 3 at $36@36 75, 2 at $37@37 50, 3 at $38@38 50, 2 at $40, 3 at $42 50@42 75, 2 at $44, 1 at $49 50, and 3 hhds trash at $5 30, $7 50, and $8 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

We quote the different grades as follows: Lugs from 9@16c; Clarksville do from 12@20c; common shipping leaf 16@22c; medium 22@26c; good and fine do 26@40c; Clarksville do 3[illegible]@48c; manufacturing, common, 22@28c; good and fine 34@41c ℔ lb.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote as follows: 8x10 at $4 50, 10x12 at $4 80, 10x14 at $5 10, 10x16 at $5 40, 10x20 at $5 65, 12x16 at $5 65, 12x20 at $5 65.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs No. 1, per dozen	$16 00
Tubs No. 2, per doz	14 50
Tubs No. 3, per doz	13 00
Tubs in nests 3s	3 75
Tubs in nests 8s	5 50
Washboards per doz	1 75@2 00
Churns, No. 1, per doz	16 50
Churns No. 2, per doz	15 50
Churns No. 3, per doz	14 50
Buckets, painted	3 60

WHISKEY.—The demand for raw whiskey was very quiet throughout the week. Sales were made to-day at $1 78 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—In good demand, and prices advanced, selling in grease at 70@72c, washed $1 0[illegible]@$1 10 per lb.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

BOURBON HOUSE—*W. F. Vissman.*

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1864.

The live stock market at this yard has been very brisk during the past week. The demand was in excess of the supply, and of course drovers soon ascertained the fact, and put up prices on cattle fully 50c, sheep 25c, and on hogs about $2 ℔ cwt.

The sales of cattle on contractors' account are very large, mostly in round lots under old contracts. Butchers had hard work to get what they needed, and the sales for that purpose only amounted to about 180 head, a less number than have been bought for a long time in one week.

Cattle, choice and extra	$—@$—	℔ 100 lbs gross.
Cattle, 1st quality	$6 50@7 25	"
Cattle, fair and good	$4 75@5 50	"
Cattle, common and rough	$2 75@3 50	"
Army cattle	$6 00@7 00	"
Sheep, of good quality	$4 00@5 50	℔ head.
Lambs	$3 50@5 50	"
Hogs	10@12½c live weight.	

TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK ON SALE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Cattle	757 head.
Hogs	87 "
Sheep	5[illegible]7 "

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 2[illegible]7.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs Thomas J. Churchill.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Thomas J. Churchill has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," and that said Churchill, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

The right, title, interest, and estate of Thomas J. Churchill in the estate of Samuel Churchill, deceased, in the hands of Samuel B. Churchill and William W. Churchill, executors and trustees.

1st—Said Churchill's interest (one tenth) in $7,000, one negro man, named [illegible], and [illegible] acres of land, on Kentucky and Fifteenth street, in or near the city of Louisville, devised to John O'Fallon Clarke, by Samuel Churchill, deceased.

2d—Said Churchill's interest (one seventh) in a lot, northeast corner of First and Walnut streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 105 feet on Fifth, and 236 on Walnut.

3d—Said Churchill's interest (one tenth) in 18 or 20 acres of land, lying between the Oakland plank road and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tract and east of the homestead of Samuel Churchill, deceased, and his interest in the proceeds of the land unsubdivided unsold.

4th—His interest (one tenth) in the Spring Grove tract of land, lying on Preston and Shelby street roads, about three miles south of Louisville, containing about 34 acres, and the rents therefrom.

5th—Said Churchill's interest in all moneys due Samuel Churchill, deceased, by W. P. Hahn—about $32,000.

6th—His interest (one fifth) in about 10 acres of land, corner of Fifteenth and Kentucky streets, Louisville, Ky.

7th—A money legacy of $2,000.

8th—A legacy of $700 to the wife of said Thomas J. Churchill.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated, Sept. 2, 1864. s3 d10&w4

EMPLOYMENT
At Your Own Homes.

THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE $100 WEEKLY. No utensils required except those found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN, 74 Bleecker st., N. Y.
s6 w2

Millersburg Female College,
MILLERSBURG, BOURBON CO., KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION WILL OPEN on the second Monday in September, 1864.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Preparatory Department		$15
Academic "	first year	20
" "	second and third year	25
Collegiate "		30
Music—Piano and Guitar, with use of instrument		20
Drawing and Painting, each		13
Boarding, everything furnished		85

The extraordinary advance in prices will, with every reflecting person, justify the advance in board and tuition.

It must be apparent to every one, with the uncertainties around and before us, that a good education is the best and safest investment that can be made. NOW IS THE TIME TO EDUCATE OUR DAUGHTERS.

With the experience of the past, it is presumed to be unnecessary to assure the public that this is a good home school for young ladies and furnished with competent teachers.

One-half the expenses, at least, will be required in advance, the balance at the end of the session.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,
GEO. S. SAVAGE.
Millersburg, Ky., Sept. 2, 1864.—d&w

Cotton Gins,

Eagle & Carver Gin, all sizes, for hand or power.
H. W. WILKES, JR., Louisville, Ky.

Bolting Cloth.

A full assortment of Dufour "Anchor" brand.
H. W. WILKES, JR.

Belting,

Gum and Leather, of all sizes and varieties.
sep1 d&wlf H. W. WILKES, JR.

For Sale,

TWO ENGINES, 12-INCH CYLINDER, 3 FEET stroke; also a small engine 6-inch cylinder 1 feet stroke; two Boilers, 48-inch diameter, 30 feet long, with double flues, 15-inch diameter; complete, with all necessary belting and piping. Also all the fixtures complete with four run of buhrs 4½ feet diameter. The whole of the above is the machinery formerly used in the Main Street Flouring Mills and is in complete order. Will also sell a Lot of Ground, [illegible] feet on Ormsby street, between Eighth and Ninth, with the improvements thereon. For terms apply to Thos. J. Martin, Esq., or
GEO. F. HEINSOHN, Louisville, Ky.
s5 d1m&w2
[Cincinnati Gazette copy in daily one month and charge Journal office.]

LUBIN.
LUBIN.
LUBIN.

Having secured the sole and exclusive right to sell in the United States of America and the Canadas,

Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline,

We take great pleasure in announcing to the Druggists and the public generally, that the above celebrated article is now ready for distribution.

NOTE.—The reputation long continued and enjoyed by "Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline," in Paris and most of the cities throughout Europe, would seem to be a sufficient guarantee of its worth; but when the fact is known that it was for many years of his life his especial care, thought, and ambition, to bring the Floriline to its present unequaled standard, its real merit cannot fail to be appreciated by the public, and most especially by the "Women of America."

REMARKS—We claim for the Floriline the most perfect Hair Preparation and Dressing in the world. But a single application will establish the fact that

Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline,

like all of his celebrated preparations, is unsurpassed and worthy the patronage of all.

Sold by all Druggists of repute in America.
DRAKE & CHILDS, Perfumers,
161 Liberty Street, New York.
s5 d3m&w3m

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 150 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.
mar16 d&w1yr

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS.
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, }

BY C. C. SPENCER.

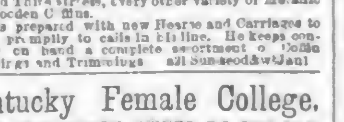
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF GIBSON MALLORY'S BLOODED STOCK, FURNITURE, CROP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Gibson Mallory, deceased, by order of W. A. Davis, Administrator, the entire personal effects of said decedent, at his late residence, on the Taylorsville Turnpike, five miles from the city of Louisville, consisting in part of thorough bred Brood Mares and Horses, Southdown and Cashmere Sheep, blooded and stock Hogs, one thorough bred Stallion (by Lexington), five Milch Cows, Mules and work Horses, yoke Oxen, Beef Cattle, and Farming Implements of the best quality and latest improvements, together with the growing Crops of Hemp, Corn, and Hay, and all other products of the farm; also Rockaway, Buggy, Harness, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising a variety of fine, desirable, and excellent new style furniture.

☞ Special attention is called to the fine thorough-bred stallion (by Lexington), the thorough bred Brood Mares, Sheep, Hogs, Furniture, Crop, and Farming Implements. A fine opportunity is here offered to secure some of the very best stock in Kentucky, to which premiums have often been awarded.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.
s5 d3&w3

PEARSON'S NEW WAREROOMS.



L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER,

HAS THE SOLE AGENCY IN LOUISVILLE for I. C. SHULER'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS, and has for sale at his large and commodious Rooms, No. 209 south side Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, every other variety of Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

He is prepared with new Hearse and Carriages to attend promptly to calls in his line. He keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Coffin Mountings and Trimmings. a21 Sun&eod&w3m

Kentucky Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION, OWNED BY THE BAPTISTS of Shelby county, Ky., will reopen, under the direction of Rev. J. W. GOODMAN and Rev. T. M. VAUGHN, A. M., Principals, on the first Monday in September, 1864, and close the second week of June, 1865.

For further particulars address either of the Principals, at Shelbyville, Ky., or see circular published in the Western Recorder.
A. B. KNIGHT, Chairman Board Trustees.
s5 d2&2 wtf

R. M. INGALLS,
Commission Merchant,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND WOOL HATS
in all their varieties,
No. 436 Main street, near Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

On consignment a general stock of staple and fine BOOTS, SHOES, and WOOL HATS, suitable for fall and winter wear, which are offered at less than present Eastern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others seeking investments is invited.
a19 dis&w

SIRUP—
200 bbls Union Sugar Refinery;
100 bbls Boston;
75 bbls Bee-hive;
Just received and for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
Main street, below Seventh.

CASTOR OIL—[illegible] bbls prime Castor Oil for sale by [illegible] R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 2[illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs Wm. Johnston.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that Wm. Johnston, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th day of July, 1862, entitled, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Johnston, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

The property of Wm. Johnston in the hands of J. C. Johnston, under and by virtue of the will of Elizabeth Collins, in which William Johnston has an interest. Also the following lots in the city of Louisville:

2[illegible] feet front by 204 feet deep, n. s. Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd streets;
2[illegible] feet front by 210 deep, s. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets;
115 feet front by 204 deep, n. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets;
22 feet front by 204 deep, s. s. Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets;
83 feet front by 142 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
60 feet front by 93½ deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
35½ acres Woodland Garden.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated, September 2, 1864. s6 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 212.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs J. C. Johnston, Jr.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that J. C. Johnston has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th section of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," and that said Johnston, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

The right, title, interest, and estate of J. C. Johnston, Jr., under the will of Elizabeth Collins in the hands of J. C. Johnston. Also,

2[illegible] feet front by 204 feet deep, n. s. Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd streets;
2[illegible] feet front by 210 deep, s. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets;
115 feet front by 204 deep, n. s. Market, between Brook and Floyd streets;
35 feet front by 204 deep, s. s. Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets;
83 feet front by 142 deep, s. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
60 feet front by 93½ deep, n. e. corner Green and Floyd streets;
35½ acres Woodland Garden. Also,
93 volumes of law and miscellaneous books.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated, Sept. 2 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 214.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs E. T. Bush.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that E. T. Bush has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled, "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Bush, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property, to-wit:

Right, title and interest of E. T. Bush in the following property: Two lots on north side of Market, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 30 feet on Market street, and extending back 195 feet to an alley, being same lots conveyed by Peter B. Muir to E. T. and S. S. Bush; also five lots on the north side of Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting thirty feet each on Market street, and extending back 1[illegible]5 feet to an alley, being same lots conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush by Peter B. Muir; also one lot on the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Grayson streets, in the city of Louisville, fronting 34 feet on Grayson, and extending back 101 feet to an alley, being same lot conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush by Peter B. Muir; also one lot on the corner of Lampton and Hancock streets, in the city of Louisville fronting 25 feet on Hancock street, and extending back 1[illegible]0 feet, being same lot conveyed to E. T. and S. S. Bush by Peter B. Muir; also all moneys, stocks, credits, and effects in the hands or under the control of S. S. Bush, belonging to E. T. Bush; also the undivided half of lot No. 3, block 11, fronting 31 feet on Portland avenue, north side, 140 feet deep, being same lot conveyed to E. T. Bush by S. S. Bush; also the right, title, and interest of E. T. Bush in the following slaves, to wit: Eliza Jane, and Shelton and the hire due and to become due on said slaves in the hands of Wilson Brown.

That the same is by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated, Sept. 2 1864. s6 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 211.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs George L. Davis alias George Lander.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that George L. Davis alias George Lander has, since the 17th July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Davis, alias Lander, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars, Southern bank notes; one hundred and fifty-five dollars in United States Treasury notes; two dollars in United States postage currency; 75 cents in silver; one-dollar note on Farmers' Bank of Kentucky; one note of V. Zabert & Chapman, due October 5th, 1864, for five hundred dollars; one note of Samuel R. Davis, due January 26th, 1861, for sixty two dollars and seven cents, in the hands of J. J. Porter, held as the estate of George L. Davis alias George Lander.

2d. That said estate, property, &c., were brought from the State of Georgia, a State declared in insurrection against the United States, to the State of Kentucky, a State which has not been declared in insurrection against the United States, in violation of the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1861, and in violation of the proclamation of the President of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department.

3d. That said estate, property, &c., were acquired with intent to use same in aiding said rebellion, contrary to the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1861.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to the United States, and being so forfeited, the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated, Sept. 2, 1864. s6 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 21[illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs Robert T. Ford.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Robert T. Ford has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Ford, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property, to-wit:

The estate, money, property, stocks, credits and effects in the hands of Alfred Harris, J. Wenberries, George Hancock, and James T. Ford, belonging to Robert T. Ford; also a tract of land in Jefferson co. Ky., containing eighteen acres, two rods, and thirty-five square poles, being same land mortgaged 4th November, 1860, to said Robt. T. Ford, by Wm. P. Johnston to Cowan's Stent, and subsequently purchased at sale under decree of Louisville Chancery Court, and then mortgaged 8 November, 1860, to said Robt. T. Ford, to secure a debt of $1,860 due said Ford by Johnston, with interest from 8th November, 1860.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegation in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated, Sept. 2, 1864. s6 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 213.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs. Frank Jay McLean.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Frank Jay McLean has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the acts of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said McLean, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

Annuity of six hundred dollars per annum, given by F. E. and Lucy A. McLean to Frank Jay McLean, under deed of trust to Thornton McLean, also all estate, right, title, and interest of said Frank J. McLean under and by virtue of said deed.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the third day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.
For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated September 2, 1864. s6 w4

4

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

WHAT GOOD DOES A DROUTH DO?—A correspondent writing to the Agricultural Editor of the New York Observer makes the following inquiry:

What is the benefit of drouth? I mean physically—&c., throughout the fields as a whole. While one kind of growth is injured, what is the advantage to another, or, is it one damage to everything that grows? It is not too much of a poser, perhaps some practical thoughts on it might be acceptable to your readers. F. H. A.

LONGRIDGE, Ct., July 8, 1864.

The [illegible] Farmer furnishes an answer to this inquiry which we give, and if any of our friends can add to the "benefits" let them say on.

Benefits of a Drouth.—1. A loss of the mineral matter in the soil is constantly going on by being taken up by growing crops, and also carried away by the washing of the surface, the water of which flows into the rivers and streams, and thence into the sea. Those causes are constantly in active operation. The former is restored in part by the application of manures, and the latter is also, to some extent, made up by the same method. But this supply is small, often uncertain and of limited application. Whenever a drouth occurs it brings up from the deep subsoil latent mineral elements necessary for the growth of plants, which are dissolved when rain shall fall, and brought into a state suited for the use and nourishment of the growing plants. In very dry weather a constant evaporation takes place from the surface soil, above that furnished by dew or rain, which creates a vacuum that is at once filled by water coming up from the subsoil. This moisture or water thus brought to the surface, brings with it whatever it holds in solution, as the salts of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, or whatever the top strata of the earth may be found to contain. As fast as this moisture reaches the surface it evaporates, but leaves in the soil its potash and lime, phosphate, salts, carbonates, and silicates, which are all indispensable to vegetable growth. Rainwater, when it sinks into the earth, becomes largely charged with carbonic acid (from the decomposing vegetable matter in the soil) acquires the property of quickly dissolving the minerals brought up from the subsoil, on which before it could have but little effect. From the above it will be seen how important a part a drouth performs in the economy of nature, in enriching the soil, and bringing into use elements which, in a wet season, would remain crude and useless in the subsoil. This is one of the great benefits of a drouth. There are a few more practical lessons which we will just glance at.

2. *Deep cultivation* is a means of guarding against the ill effects of a drouth, and it is a remedy which admits of almost universal application. It operates beneficially—first, by giving a better chance for the roots of the plants to penetrate into the soil, thereby acquiring greater vigor and strength, and they are less subject to be injured by dry weather or changes in the season; and, second, by fitting the soil the better to receive and retain rain when it falls—much like a sponge—rendering it more capacious of moisture and not so easily exhausted by seasons of drouth. A soil cultivated shallow, resting upon a hard pan, must very soon have its water dissipated during a season of protracted drouth, when the plants growing upon it are constantly drawing the moisture out of its shallow bed, and throwing it off in insensible vapor through their leaves. Soils that are cultivated only four inches deep will not allow a heavy fall of rain to sink down into the subsoil, but it remains in the mellow part or surface, and is compelled to pass off by evaporation—a very slow and injurious process. On the contrary, a soil worked deep and thorough, will be found to retain its moisture (obtained by means of the long roots which the plants send down through its mellow surface, or by the capillary absorption of the upper portions from the moister soil below) a much longer time even during the most severe drouth. Drainage has the same effect upon the land only in a more perfect and thorough manner. These operations cannot of course be attended to now, but should be thought about and form a part of the general improvements upon the farm to be carried out in the future.

3. Another lesson which the drouth has forced upon our notice, is that land well manured is fitted not only to produce the largest crops in any season, and return the best dividend, but especially in a severe drouth, it will suffer less and give a good yield when land lightly manured famishes and dries up, and the crops upon it become a complete loss. Our own observation, and that of our readers also, during the present and previous dry seasons, have shown the great benefit of liberal dressing as a remedy against drouth. We have this summer noticed fields near this city in a high state of cultivation which, notwithstanding the almost total absence of rain during the entire summer, have produced a good crop of barley, while upon land only partially manured the crop of barley and oats will be almost a total failure. We have constantly urged our farmers to manure more liberally—to go over less surface and put more dressing upon a given area; but a drouth like that we have been experiencing, urges this duty in a most emphatic manner. It will be well if *this* lesson shall be more thoroughly learned and more generally practised in consequence of the drouth. If so, who will deny that, with its many grievances, it has not also brought its blessings?

4. The opportunity which a dry season affords of destroying noxious weeds should not be lost sight of by the farmer who knows the luxury and value of clean fields. If cut up they readily die from exposure to the sun, whereas, in a wet season they grow even after pulled out "root and branch." There is another consideration why weeds should not be allowed a place in a field or garden during a drouth: they rob the useful plants of nourishment and moisture at a time when the latter needs the benefit of every favorable influence of nature. A deep, clean, mellow soil is one of the best remedies against drouth, and one of the best securities of a good crop.

5. The drouth shows the value of some kind of green fodder crop, both as a partial substitute for hay in winter, and for the purpose of feeding out to stock when pastures become scorched and dry during the summer. Fodder corn, if planted thick in drills, and on land well manured, will, if planted early, obtain a good growth and shade the ground so much that a drouth, though injuring pastures, would not seriously check its growth. A season like the present shows its great importance as a farm crop.

6. In a season noted for an absence of rain, the meadows and low lands of the farm are found to be its most valuable portion. Low-lying lands, swamps, and meadows bordering upon brooks will invariably produce a good crop of hay, if cleared, ditched, and mowed from year to year so as to allow a better quality of grass to work in. There are thousands of acres of such land in our State, now waste and unimproved, the value of which a drouth renders more apparent, and which will be cleared in consequence thereof; thus improving the farms, adding to the wealth and productive capacity of the State and to the happiness and enjoyment of the people.

THE CROPS.—*In the Eastern States.*—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: Now that some of the crops are harvested and the rest are rapidly approaching maturity and harvest time, it is possible to speak with some definiteness of the general yield. The past season is long to be remembered for the severity of the drouth, which in many instances nullified the energetic labors of the farmers and gave them nothing but discouragement for their pains. But the recent rains have done much to relieve the severe effects of the early drouth, and the crop record for the year will be a fair one after all. The hay crop has been light in quantity everywhere. But it is the universal testimony that the quality of the limited yield was very much better than the average, and the weather was such that there never was a hay crop stored in better order. So that the better quality of the hay, and its superior curing, will do much to compensate for the small quantity which was cut. In some of the Western States there was an abundance of grass, more than could be cared for by the limited number of laborers left after the demands of war had been met.

The wheat crop, one of the staples in which everybody with a mouth to fill has an interest, gave a very fair yield and was harvested in very fine order. The corn crop will be light everywhere. So much of the energy of the plants was expended in simply keeping alive during the drouth that now that the rains have come they will scarcely be able to ear out fully. The potato crop in New England will be a very fair one. Early planted fields of course yielded lightly, and the high prices that the first lots carried to market always command have been maintained longer than usual. But the rains came in season to benefit late planted varieties in some degree, and there is no fear of a potato famine. So far the quality of the potatoes dug has been without exception, and though there will be less bushels than usual, there will be much less waste than some years when the ravages of the rot have been so severe. No mention is yet made in any quarter of the appearance of the rot, and if, as many have claimed, there is a connection between that and wet seasons, we must escape it. The prospect for apples in New England has been at no time in the season large, and the drouth sadly damaged those that have escaped early frosts and worms. But there is a tolerable prospect for late and winter fruit. In New York the yield of fruit will be small, but in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland the crop is very large. The peach crop is especially large, the trees in many cases having broken down beneath their burdens. The apples are small but fair, and free from worms, and in unusual quantity. Pears will be plenty enough, but small.

In the West.—Amid the conflicting statements at the West, whether or not the crops have been poor, the Milwaukee Sentinel finds the best evidence of the improved prospects of the wheat crop in the increased receipts at market. It is to be supposed the farmers would hold on the last year's product, if they did not anticipate a liberal surplus the present year. The result is that the receipts for last week amount to 170,000 bushels, against 39,000 to the corresponding week last year.

A letter from Battle Creek, Michigan, says: "Crops in this State, and particularly in this county and neighboring counties, are large. Corn never looked better, and wheat is very full and heavy. Farmers are cheerful, being sure of a rich harvest. Wool is coming in in large quantities, and is of fine quality, prices ranging from ninety cents to one dollar. The wool clip is heavier than usual. Every branch of business in this locality is prosperous."

Pennsylvania papers say that the hay crop of that State, now mostly harvested, will be immense and of the best quality. Farmers call it the best hay season within their remembrance. The hay crop in Connecticut, the Hartford Courant says, is also immense, and is of the very best quality, one ton being considered equal to two tons of last year's crop.

SENDING SEEDS AND PLANTS BY MAIL.—The late act of Congress in authorizing the sending of seeds, plants, and cuttings by mail, at a low rate of postage, is one of no small importance to the great mass of the people, extended as they are over so wide a district of country. It is often difficult in many parts of the country to procure fresh garden seeds, cuttings of rare trees, and new and valuable plants, and to order them by express, even on express routes, the charges in many instances will exceed several times the value of things ordered. But the late act of Congress authorizes the sending of seeds, cuttings, &c., at so low a rate of postage as to bring them within the reach of all. The law specifies "seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions," which may be sent in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, the specified limits of the law, at a rate of postage of two cents for every four ounces, or the same for any additional fraction of four ounces; prepaid by stamps. Formerly these things were subject to letter postage, and were generally put up in oiled silk, which is quite expensive, but since the reduction of postage this mode of carriage has been so extensively adopted that paper has been prepared so as to render it impervious to water and air, and is now sold at comparatively low prices. This paper is prepared by giving it a coat of boiled linseed oil with a small quantity of dissolved India-rubber added. Those who wish to prepare paper for their own use can make an article equally good by giving it a coat of linseed oil, and when dry, or nearly so, give it a coat of shellac dissolved in alcohol, reduced to the consistence of common varnish. Fine Manila paper should be used. To insure the safe transportation of plants in the mail, the roots should be protected with a cover of half an inch or an inch in thickness of swamp moss, or that gathered from the logs or rocks found in deeply shaded woods, and on the north sides of steep hills. The moss should be moderately damp, and spread out upon the paper of suitable size, and with a small portion of the moss mixed among the roots. The whole is then rolled up snugly and tied, and then again covered with a wrapper of common postoffice paper, to receive the directions, and marked "Seeds," or "Plants," as the case may be.—*Country Gentleman.*

A large establishment at Chicago, Illinois, is devoted to the preparation of fertilizing material, by drying the blood, livers, and other waste from the slaughter-houses. The product is sent to New York and Philadelphia for sale.

CHICAGO, August 29.

At the close of Mr. Belmont's remarks, he nominated ex Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, which motion was carried unanimously. When the cheers which greeted Governor Bigler subsided, he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am greatly honored in your selection of me to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this body. My acknowledgments for this high compliment, and for the kind greeting just extended to me by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, will be best manifested by a proper discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor is it befitting, in one assuming the mere temporary Presidency of the Convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of the many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America with mightier objects before them, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and advance their individual happiness. The termination of Democratic rule in this country was the end of peaceful relations between States and people, and the elevation of a sectional party to authority at Washington was the culmination of a long indulged and acrimonious war of crimination and recrimination between extreme men at the North and South, and was followed by dissolution and civil war, and in the progress of that war even the bulwarks of civil liberty have been trampled upon, and the whole fabric brought to the very verge of destruction, and now, at the end of more than three years of a war unparalleled in modern times for its magnitude and for its barbarity and desolations, after more than two millions of men have been called into the field on our side alone, after the land has been literally drenched in fratricidal blood, and wailings and lamentations are heard in every corner of our common country, hopes of the union of our cherished objects are in no wise improved. Men in authority, through a feud which they have long maintained, and unwise men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism about an institution in some of the States—in relation to which they have no duties to perform, and no responsibility to bear—are utterly incapable of adopting proper means to rescue our country, our whole country, from its present lamentable condition. Then, gentlemen, it is apparent that the first step toward the accomplishment of the great work is the overthrow, by ballot, of the present Administration, and the inauguration of another in its stead, which will wisely and jealously, but temperately and justly, wield all the influence and power of the Government to bring about a speedy settlement of all our national troubles on principles of the Constitution and on terms honorable and just to all sections North and South, East and West. One which will stand unfalteringly by civil and religious liberty; one which, instead of relying solely on its peculiar dogmas and doctrines and ravages of sword, will refer national troubles to the people, the fountain of political authority, and to States under the forms of the Constitution; one which will have no conditions prejudicial to the restoration of the Union, but which will diligently seek that result; and the return of permanent peace amongst the people. Gentlemen, we have been commissioned by the people to come here and initiate steps to accomplish these great objects, to select an agent and agencies in this good work. That the task will be well performed I have unfaltering faith, and that the people may sanction and God may bless these means to the desired end is my prayer.

The proceedings were then opened with prayer by the Rev. R. N. Clarkson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, stated that contesting delegates from that State had agreed, and were harmonious in this Convention. He arose, therefore, to move that one member of each delegation be appointed a committee on resolutions, two to have but one vote. Carried.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, handed up two letters, which were read, one from John W. Leathers and the other from J. R. Buchanan, both delegates from Kentucky, in which they explain their absence by saying that they are the victims of military despotism, arrested without cause, imprisoned, and denied resort to legal measures, guaranteed by the laws of the State and the Constitution, to establish their innocence. They speak of increased devotion for the Democratic cause, advise the adoption of a peace platform, and are hopeful of the success of the nominees of the convention. The letters were laid on the table.

On motion, each delegation, through its chairman, then named its selection of members of the respective committees as follows:

On Credentials—Maine, Jas. Pitkin; New Hampshire, J. S. Bennett; Massachusetts, J. F. Ball; Vermont, A. M. Dickey; Connecticut, Alfred D. Bow; Rhode Island, W. D. Allen; New Jersey, D. Holman; New York, Sandford E. Church; Pennsylvania, W. O. McGrath; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Maryland, R. Franklin; Kentucky, Nathaniel Wolfe; Ohio, Alex. Long; Indiana, Alf. P. Edgerton; Illinois, W. R. Archer; Michigan, Alp. Fitch; Missouri, Robert Wilson; Minnesota, J. B. Jablouche; Wisconsin, H. N. Smith; Iowa, N. T. McCheney; Kansas, O. Thurston; Oregon, Ben Stark.

On Organization—Maine, P. Clark; New Hampshire, E. W. Harrington; Massachusetts, B. F. Allen; Vermont, G. Washburn; Connecticut, L. B. Baldwin; Rhode Island, G. H. Durfee; New York, J. A. Green; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph; Delaware, J. R. Booth; Pennsylvania, F. W. Hughes; Maryland, B. J. Harris; Kentucky, Hamilton Poke; Ohio, J. A. Smith; Indiana, S. O. Wilson; Illinois, C. G. Rodgers; Michigan, H. Frederick; Missouri, F. G. Masher; Minnesota, O. H. Leaman; Wisconsin, O. J. Rudolph; Iowa, Jas. H. Murphy; California, Thomas Hays; Kansas, R. Wheat; Oregon, W. McMellan.

On Resolutions—Maine, J. W. Dana; New Hampshire, E. Key; Massachusetts, G. Sound; Connecticut, C. R. Ingersoll; Vermont, D. P. Redfield; Rhode Island, Charles S. Bradley; New York, S. J. Tilden; New Jersey, Abraham Browning; Pennsylvania, no elected delegate, Chas. Brown; Maryland, Thos. Pratt; Kentucky, Thos. Lindsay and Guthrie; Ohio, C. L. Vallandigham; Indiana, James M. Hanna; Illinois, S. O. Marshall; Michigan, A. C. Baldwin; Missouri, W. A. Hall; Minnesota, E. O. Hamlin; Wisconsin, G. B. Smith; Iowa, J. F. Bates; California, John B. Weller; Kansas, W. C. McDowell; Oregon, B. Stark.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved that the committee on resolutions be instructed to report what action, if any is necessary, for this Convention to take in regard to the late military order of Gen. Heintzelman prohibiting the people of the Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following resolutions were then offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

By Governor Hunt, of New York: That, in the future as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and insist in maintaining our national unity as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of a Government—equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern. And with a view to terminate the pending conflict, and restore the blessings of peace, we are in favor of an armistice, to adjust terms of a settlement and union, on the basis of the Constitution of the United States. And for the solution of all differences, we would recommend a convention of States, to review the Constitution, and adopt such amendments and modifications as may seem necessary more fully to insure to each State the enjoyment of all its rights, and the undisturbed control of its domestic concerns, according to the original intent and purpose of the Federal compact.

By Mr. Long, of Ohio:

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented in this Convention, to be selected by the respective delegations thereof, be appointed for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to the city of Washington, on behalf of this Convention and the people, to ask Mr. Lincoln to suspend the operations of the pending draft for 500,000 more men until the people shall have an opportunity through the ballot box, in a free election, uninfluenced in any manner by military orders or military interference, of deciding the question now fairly presented to them of war or peace at the approaching election in November, and that said committee be, and they are hereby, instructed to urge upon Mr. Lincoln, by whatever argument they can employ, to stay the flood of fraternal blood, at least so far as the pending draft will continue to augment it, until the people, the source of all power, shall have an opportunity of expressing their will for or against the further prosecution of the war in the choice of candidates for the Presidency.

By Mr. Price, of Missouri:

In this great crisis of our national history, freedom and the sacred rights of freemen, secured to us by the blood of our fathers and the guarantees of the Constitution, must be maintained against all assaults, intimidations, or interference, and we hereby pledge each to the other, and all of us to our common country, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors to make common cause with the people of any and every State where the same may be assailed or trampled on, to the end that constitutional expressions of popular will and the inestimable right of self-government may be secured for ourselves and posterity. We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States of America, in National Convention assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for the high offices of President and Vice-President, to be voted for at coming election, point with pride to the satisfaction of the past history of our country, her great and marvellous prosperity under Democratic administration; therefore, in order to preserve the integrity of our once happy Union, re-establish judicial and domestic peace throughout our border, promote the general welfare, and secure the return of liberty vouchsafed to us by our forefathers, we here renew and declare our unalterable attachment to the Union, and that it must be preserved in its integrity. Believing that the desirable object can be obtained, if we profit by the wisdom of our fathers, we here adopt as our broad and sure platform the Constitution of the United States in its length and breadth, and pledge our candidates to maintain, preserve, protect, and defend the same.

Resolved, That we cannot view with indifference the open repudiation and violation of the Monroe Doctrine, the establishment of an empire on the ruins of a neighboring republic; and that we view with greater alarm and distrust the fearful strides of the general Administration at our national capital toward despotism in their repeated interferences with State rights, with the liberty of speech and of the press, and the rights of private property. Wherefore, we call on all pure and incorruptible patriots to lay aside their partisan prejudices to look our bleeding country's troubles in the face, to consider the fearful waste of blood and treasure throughout the United States, and the misguided policy of the Administration, and to assist in changing our rulers, that we may rescue our beloved country and the liberties of the people from certain ruin.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means known to civilized nations to bring to a speedy termination the unhappy difficulty that disturbs our country.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

☞ The National Union Conservative Convention met at Chicago on Saturday. Owing to the immense pressure on the telegraph office, we failed to receive any special despatches, and are therefore indebted to our Cincinnati contemporaries for the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Administration, in disregard of the Constitution, has proclaimed its adhesion to a line of policy alike destructive to the liberties of the people, the integrity of States, and the rights reserved to them, and calculated not only to impel the sections North and South to interminable war, but to bring financial ruin upon all, and has proved its want of disposition and utter inability to administer the government in the spirit of its founders; and

Whereas, It is incumbent upon all National Administrations and delegates and political bodies to respect the wishes of the people and defend their rights; and

Whereas, We have this day assembled in National Convention, for deliberation and such action as will most tend to unite the conservative elements in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and the continuance of his policy; and

Whereas, The people of the whole country have an undying attachment to the old Union, and a joint interest in Bunker Hill and Mt. Vernon, which they will never surrender; therefore,

Resolved, That we will maintain the Union and Constitution.

Resolved, That the only peaceful solution of the existing evils lies through the untrammelled exercise of our elective rights at the coming Convention—the displacement of the present Administration and its policy, and the guarantee to all the people of the States of their constitutional rights, by the election of a President upon whose integrity, patriotism, and ability, the country can safely rely.

Resolved, That the declaration of Southern leaders, and the recent announcement of Mr. Lincoln, of the only condition upon which they will respectively listen to terms of peace, are alike impracticable and derogatory to the intelligence of the American people, and that in opposition thereto we are in favor of the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we concur in the action of the Union National Convention, held in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of December, 1863, and, reiterating the nomination by the people of Gen. George B. McClellan, and respectfully recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention his name and that of Ex Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, as the most suitable persons for President and Vice President, now before the people, believing that their triumph and election is certain, and will result in immediate peace, with the restoration of the government, and, in case of their nomination by that body, we pledge the cordial and united support of the conservative men of the country to their State electoral tickets.

Resolved, That the services of our soldiers in the field, and the sufferings of those languishing in prison, can only be compensated for by the sympathy of our people and the successful and early termination of their mutual efforts in an honorable peace, and the reunion of our confederacy, without a star blotted or a stripe erased from our national ensign.

The following letter from Ex-President Fillmore was received:

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 17.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th instant came to hand during my absence; but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McClellan. I sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention.

I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with that Convention, but I cannot think there is anything of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire the nomination. I cannot think any great number desire me to have it.

Truly yours, **MILLARD FILLMORE.**

To H. KETCHUM.

The Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech; I rise simply because my name has been mentioned here in connection with the second office that the Convention on Monday is to nominate a candidate to fill. Kentucky asks no office from that Convention. The people of Kentucky only ask that harmony, union, and determination shall prevail to change the present rulers and put the Government in better hands. [Applause.] They want it, and if I could, how much they need a change of government. I am glad to hear the convention for General McClellan that pervades this assemblage. [Cheers.] If I had any power to prevent the nomination of a Convention, your judgment or your impulse is not needed to make that nomination to the Presidency. It is a foregone conclusion with the representatives of the people that he is the man to bear our banner aloft in this contest, in the endeavor to restore the liberties of the people by restoring the Constitution.

I wish, while I am up, to allude to another subject, which is that of a free election. In the union of sentiment of the people to change this Administration, there is a power and a terror that shake the people at Washington, and make them know that we will have a free election [cheers] if we nominate with unanimity. In that Convention there is enough, without the Border States to warn the President that he dare not use the bayonet in the free States. The fixed determination of a free people to assert their rights at the ballot-box must be respected, and when this Administration will be changed, as changed I believe it will be, as the interest of liberty require it should be, no States will rejoice more than the Border States. I regret but one thing in relation to this nation, and that is that the striking out of the name of the gentleman from Tennessee may have some effect in relation to the nomination that is to take place. It may induce the belief that there are others who wanted it. I trust there is no man whose ambition is such that he would want an office for himself or his friend, except in furtherence of the great object of restoring peace, the Constitution, and the Union. [Applause.] We are all Union men; we are all brethren but still on the divisions that existed heretofore there have been lines of separation, and they may exist yet. In nominating, as I believe will be the case, General McClellan, you take a great representative from the Democratic party, for he belongs to that party as I claim to have belonged—from my youth upward—and I would, therefore, counsel as I have counselled, that the Vice-Presidency should be given to the Conservative party—to those who have not acted in the past with the Democratic party, so that there may be no question that we are a just, magnanimous people, and that it might not be cast in our teeth that we gave all to this old section, or to that old section. We should give the Vice-Presidency to the old Whig party, and Judge Campbell belongs to it, and I would not like his claims to be prejudiced by his name being stricken out.

Maguire's Compound Extract Benne Plant.

ITS GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE has acquired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all relaxed condition of the bowels, almost precludes the necessity of advertising it in this city; but as there are many strangers in our midst who may be suffering from these complaints, caused either by change of climate, water, or food, we would remind them that this medicine possesses wonderful efficacy. In our Almanac will be found the testimony of Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. Vols.; Col. S. H. Long, U. S. A., Chief Top'l Eng'rs; Major F. W. Crane, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. S. Hoyt, C. S., Army of the Cumberland, and M. S. Mepham & Bro., No. 81 North Second street. Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, southwest corner of Second and Olive streets, and sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & CO.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, on the 24th of August, at Calvary Church, New York city, RICHARD J. CAPRON, of Virginia, to LAURA, daughter of the late Richard Henry Lee, of Kentucky.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of J. W. Alexander, in Daviess county, ALLEN MORTON, infant son of Wayland and Jennie Alexander, of Calhoon, Ky.

In this city, on the 27th instant, of dropsy of the heart, Mrs. MARIA JOHNSON, wife of H. G. Perry.

On the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., Mrs. CAROLINE KITTON, after a lingering illness, in the 46th year of her age.

On the 25th of July, at her late residence in Marion county, Mrs. F. H. THOMAS, in the 73d year of her age.

Mrs. SALLY B. TUTT, wife of Thomas B. Tutt, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., departed this life in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th instant, in the 29th year of her age.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from natures warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR *on the four sides of each box.*

FACTORY No. 81 Barclay Street, New York. (*Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond st.*)

BY C. C. SPENCER.

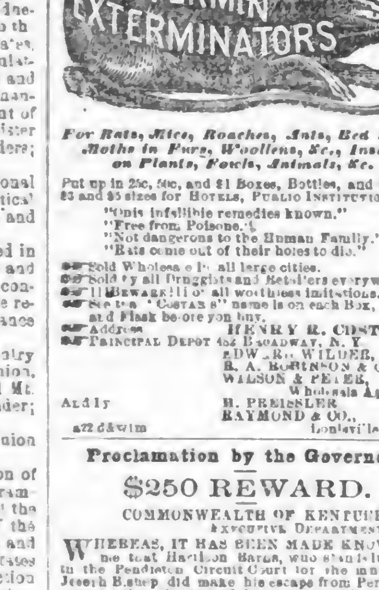
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF GIBSON MALLORY'S BLOODED STOCK, FURNITURE, CROP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Gibson Mallory, deceased, by order of W. A. Davis, Administrator, the entire personal effects of said decedent, at his late residence, on the Taylorsville Turnpike, five miles from the city of Louisville, consisting in part of thorough bred Brood Mares and Horses, Southdown and Cashmere Sheep, blooded and stock Hogs, one thorough bred Stallion (by Lexington), fine Milch Cows, Mules and work Horses, yoke Oxen, Beef Cattle, and Farming Implements of the best quality and latest improvements, together with the growing crop of Hemp, Corn, and Hay, and all other products of the farm; also Buggy, Harness, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising a variety of fine, desirable, and excellent new style furniture.

☞ Special attention is called to the fine thorough bred stallion (by Lexington) the thorough bred Brood Mares, Sheep, Hogs, Furniture, Crop, and Farming implements. A fine opportunity is here offered to secure some of the very best stock in Kentucky, to which premiums have often been awarded.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

s18 d4&w3



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EDW. R. WILDER, R. A. ROBINSON & CO., WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Agents,

And by H. PREISSLER, RAYMOND & CO., Louisville, Ky.

a22 d&w1m

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that Harrison Barns, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court for the murder of Joseph Bishop did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1861, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barns, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

SEAL. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 12th August, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

a16 d2w&w2m

R. M. INGALLS,

Commission Merchant,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND WOOL HATS

in all their varieties,

No. 436 Main street, near Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

On consignment a general stock of staple and fine BOOTS, SHOES, and WOOL HATS, suitable for fall and winter wear, which are offered at less than present Eastern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others seeking investments is invited.

a18 dlm&w3w

BEECHMOOR FOR SALE.

THE PLACE IS WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Smith's Station. 155 acres of land well timbered and watered. The improvements consist of a modern-built frame house, containing 8 rooms, a large barn, extensive stables, Servants' ice, spring, and carriage houses. A young orchard, just coming into bearing, of the best selected fruit, vineyard of 2 acres, &c. Purchasers are requested to call and see it, when the terms will be made known. I will exchange for city improved property.

a24 d&w1m E. WARFIELD.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.

General COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. ap18 d&w1y

SCOTCH SNUFF—100 boxes Garrett's Scotch Snuff received this day by

a13 GARDNER & CO.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs. Sampson J. Talbott. } D. No. 137.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Sampson J. Talbott since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved the 17th day July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes." And that said [illegible] at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to wit: [illegible] in the county of Bourbon [illegible] H. Wood, R. F. [illegible] and [illegible] mare, young [illegible] sheep, [illegible] lounge with the bedding [illegible] tables [illegible] carriage and harness, [illegible] reaper and mower, [illegible] hay house [illegible] family.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to the United States. And being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: April 20, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 204. SS.

United States of America vs. $824 Gold Coin, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against

American Gold, $824 00;
Silver, $46 04;
Bank of Indiana Note, $1 00;
Bank of Ohio Note, $5 00;
Bank of Kentucky Notes, $34 00;
United States Treasury Notes, $591;
Bank of Tennessee Notes, 28 00;

alleging that on the — day of October, 1863, said coin, bank and Treasury notes were proceeding from the State of Kentucky, a State not in insurrection against the United States, to the State of Tennessee, a State in said insurrection.

2d. That the owner of said coin and other articles, whose name is unknown, has, since the 17th day of July, 1862, assisted and given aid and comfort to the rebels in arms.

3d. Said property was acquired with intent to use and employ the same and to suffer the same to be used and employed in aiding and abetting the rebellion and those engaged therein.

That said articles were seized by W. C. McDowell, late Marshal of the District of Kentucky, at the instance of the military authorities. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegation in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: Aug. 16, 1864. a30 w4

RAN AWAY.

COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT COUNTY Jail, on the 3d day of August, as a runaway, a negro boy named MARTIN, aged about fifteen years, black; says he belongs to Dr. J. A. Tavlor, of Adair county. If the owner does not come forward, prove property, and pay charges, the above boy will be disposed of according to law.

a30 w3* D. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

ST. AGNES' HALL,

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA.

THIS SCHOOL, HITHERTO KNOWN AS THE "Terre-Haute Female College," has been purchased from its late owner, and the name changed to "St. Agnes' Hall," and is to be carried on under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. A corporation selected from among the most respected citizens of Terre-Haute gives the guarantee that every promise made in the circular that issued will be faithfully redeemed.

The Faculty will consist of nearly twenty members, and will comprise parties distinguished in Educational circles.

The terms for Board and Tuition have been placed at the lowest possible figures, considering the advanced prices of agricultural and commercial produce.

Young ladies will attend the Episcopal Church with the Principal, unless any other place of worship should be designated by parents.

Circulars may be obtained by addressing "The Master of St. Agnes' Hall, Terre-Haute, Ind."

a19 d6&w3

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERETOFORE TO furnish our Super or Family HAND-LOOM fast enough to all orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have made such arrangements with the makers that we will have them constantly on hand. To those who have never seen them we will only say that, by simply turning a crank, which can be done by a boy or girl fourteen years old, from fifteen to thirty yards of Jeans, Tweed, Linsey, Domestic Cotton or Linen, &c., can be woven per day by the same drawing through. These Looms have the inventor's latest improvements patented in January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOR & CO.,

At J. D. Bondurant's Seed Store,

jy26 w1f No. 327 Main street.

JAS. S. PHELPS, Late of Hopkinsville. ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.
JO. K. GANT, Christian County. JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,

LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Main and Tenth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales.

mar24 dim&wlf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO.,

a3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM WILLIAMS'S MILL, IN GRAYSON county, on the 9th inst., a chestnut sorrel HORSE, 5 years old last spring, about 15 hands high—rots and paces—a small notch out of his mane forward of where the collar works—some small lumps on his withers and warts in his ears—dark mane and tail. Any person that will give me information so that I can get him shall be well rewarded. My residence is on the road leading from Millwood, Bart co., to Litchfield Grayson co., 10 miles from Munfordville, and 6 miles from Bacon Creek Station. a23 w3 THOS. E. GOSBY.

LAW SCHOOL OF **HARVARD COLLEGE.**

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1864-5. TWO TERMS OF nineteen weeks each, commencing September 5th, 1864, and March 6th, 1865.

A course of lectures on the Law of Nations, by Hon. Edward Everett.

For catalogue and circular address

JOEL PARKER, Royall Professor.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1864. a22 w3

PEARSON & AIKIN'S

GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM

SUGAR CANE MILL.

Warranted to give Satisfaction

OR

Money Returned upon Receipt of the Mill.

We are manufacturing THREE SIZES, both Horizontal and Upright.

Nos. 1 and 2

Are our late improved upright Mills, constructed very simple, yet for ease, capacity, and durability they cannot be excelled.

We manufactured and sold a large number of these Mills last season. All worked well and gave perfect satisfaction.

No. 8

Is the very latest improved Horizontal Mill, which is also simple. It is different from all other mills, and cannot be surpassed for ease and strength.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

For further particulars or circulars address us at our Foundry, south side of Main, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Liberal discount to dealers.

PEARSON & AIKIN,

j18eod2m&w3m Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Nelson county as a runaway slave, on the 8t day of July, 1864, a negro calling himself NELSON BROWN. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, and of black complexion. Says he belongs to Dr. Wm. N. Mercer, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges or he will be dealt with as the law requires. a9 w4* MARTIN COYLE J. N. C.

Lithontriptic.

THIS IS AN INVALUABLE AND SCIENTIFIC remedy, prepared by the Graefenberg Company, for Gravel and all diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs, and modern recommendations to sustain its character where the Graefenberg Company is known. Persons wishing to purchase it must ask for the Graefenberg Company's Lithontriptic.

RAYMOND & CO., 74 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

a27 s.d&weow2m

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS. No. 219.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that William T. Capinger, has, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, [illegible] to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" and that said [illegible] at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the following property, viz: [illegible] in the county of Kentucky [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] in the hands of Elizabeth Capinger.

That the same is by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: Aug. 20, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs. William Hays. } No. 179.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that William Hays, since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said William Hays, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: One fifth of one-ninth of the ferry franchise from Covington to Cincinnati, from the mouth of Licking to foot of Madison street: and all the estate, property, stock, rights, and effects in the hands or under the control of Robert Kennedy, agent for said Wm. and Samuel K. Hays.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to the said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: April 21, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs. Samuel K. Hays, &c. } No. 178.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that Samuel K. Hays since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Samuel K. Hays, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: One fifth of one-ninth of the ferry franchise from Covington to Cincinnati, from the mouth of Licking to foot of Madison street; and all the estate, property, stock, rights, and effects in the hands or under the control of Robert Kennedy, agent for said Wm. and Samuel K. Hays.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to the said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: April 21, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs. Hugh Leonard. } D. No. 189.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following viz: 5 barrels of whiskey, and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the Marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: April 21, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 207. SS.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of August A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Thomas Scott has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Scott, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

Five hundred dollars in the hands of J. C. Vanarsdale, sheriff of Mercer county, Ky., with interest and costs, being amount of an execution in hands of Sheriff in favor of Mary Scott, agent, J. D. and Stephen Stone, the property of Thomas Scott.

Also, the further sum of five hundred dollars, with interest and costs, in the hands of J. C. Vanarsdale, sheriff of Mercer, proceeds of an execution in favor of Mary Scott, agent, J. D. and Stephen Stone, the property of Thomas Scott.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 20th, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 206. SS.

WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Robert Briggs, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Briggs, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

One hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Nelson county, Kentucky, lying on the waters of Beech Fork, being the same land conveyed to Robert Briggs by the will of Andrew Briggs and the rent due and to become due thereon, in the hands of James Wood.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized, and is now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 20, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 208. SS.

WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Joseph Briggs has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Briggs, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

Ninety-seven and one-half acres of land in the county of Nelson, State of Kentucky, lying on the waters of Beach Fork, being the same land conveyed to said Briggs by the will of Andrew Briggs deceased, and the rents due and to become due thereon, in the hands of James Wood.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized, and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 20th, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 209. SS.

WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that Jacob Capinger has, since the 17th of July, 1862 done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion to seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," and that said Capinger, at the time he did said acts and committed the said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

One undivided fifth of three hundred and sixty-four acres of land, in Shelby county, Ky., on the waters of Bullskin the same land owned by George Capinger, deceased, and the same land on which Elizabeth Capinger now resides, and the rents due and to become due thereon in the hands of Elizabeth Capinger.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 20th, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 199. SS.

United States of America vs. C. W. Threlkeld.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that C. W. Threlkeld, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Threlkeld, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: [illegible] in Owen county, Kentucky [illegible]

That the same is by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 5, 1864. a31 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 201. SS.

United States of America vs. James K. McFall, &c.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that James McFall has, since the 17th of July, 1862, done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, and for other purposes," and that said McFall, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

Fifty-seven acres of land in the county of Woodford, same allotted to James McFall in their division of the estate of Martin S. McFall, deceased. Also, the rent due and to become due on said land, in the hands of Daniel Boone, guardian of said James McFall. Also, the slaves, James and Alice, and the hire due and to become due on said slaves, in the hands or under control of said Daniel Boone. That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 16, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 200. SS.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that Marion Burch, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the Act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Burch, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

Two hundred and seventy acres of land, conveyed to Marion Burch by will of James McConnell, deceased, the rents due and to become due thereon, in the hands of Robert McConnell, administrator of James McConnell, deceased. Also, the following slaves, viz: Creasy, Lizzie, Ben, Little Henry, Margaret, Fanny, Sarah, and [illegible] and the hire of said negroes due and to become due, in the hands of Robert McConnell, administrator of said James McConnell deceased.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 13, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 188. SS.

United States of America vs. Walter N. Haldeman.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that Walter N. Haldeman, since the 17th of July 1862 has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Haldeman, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

About eight hundred dollars, amount due by A. Craig and Charles Tucker, evidenced by note taken to Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, in the case of W. H. Walker against Walter N. Haldeman, dated March 29, 1864.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby admonish all persons having or claiming any interest in said property, or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned as forfeited and the proceeds thereof disposed of according to the prayer of said information, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their respective allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 5, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 84. SS.

United States of America vs. John W. Jones.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that John W. Jones has, since the 17th of July 1862 done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Jones, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to wit:

Four thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, due 1st of January, 1864, by James F. Buckner to John W. Jones, evidenced by note about the 13th December, 1860.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to the said United States, and being so forfeited, the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For WM. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 16, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 205. SS.

WHEREAS AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that Lewis T. Neal, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and that said Neal, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

One thousand dollars in the hands of James L. Arnold the property of Lewis T. Neal.

That the same is, by reason of the premises, forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same has been seized and is now in the custody of the Marshal for said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. E. BENSON, Deputy.

For W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: August 13, 1864. a30 w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } SS.

United States of America vs. R. C. Slaughter, &c. } No. 190.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said R. C. Slaughter, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said R. C. Slaughter, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, to-wit:

Three notes of Sarah J. Terry for $1,666 66 each, payable to Robt. C. Slaughter, on the 10th day of March, 1864, 10th day of March, 1865, and 10th day of March, 1866, respectively. That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to the United States. And being so forfeited, the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the Marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: April 20, 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } No. 194. SS.

United States of America vs. Hart Gibson.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1864, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States, alleging that Hart Gibson, since the 17th of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hart Gibson, at the time he did said acts, and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz:

(20,000) two hundred thousand bricks.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited, the same have been seized, and are now in custody of the Marshal of the said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District on the first day of next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, and then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.

J. Tevis, U. S. Attorney.

Dated: July 20, 1864. a30 w4

THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES"

KNOWN AS

"HELMBOLD'S" Genuine Preparations.

VIZ:

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A

Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCEROUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Flushing of the Body, Hot Hands, Eruption on the Face, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES

Secret Diseases

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED, AND WORN OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon Thousands

WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF

QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all Affections and Diseases of

The Urinary Organs

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, whatever cause originating, and no matter

OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood-Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

from eight to twenty years standing, with names known to SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

Extract Buchu, ...$1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00.
" Sarsaparilla... 1 00 " " 5 00.
Improved Rose Wash.. 50 " " 2 50.

Or half a dozen of each for $12 00, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila.

Address Letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " Extract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

of [illegible]